

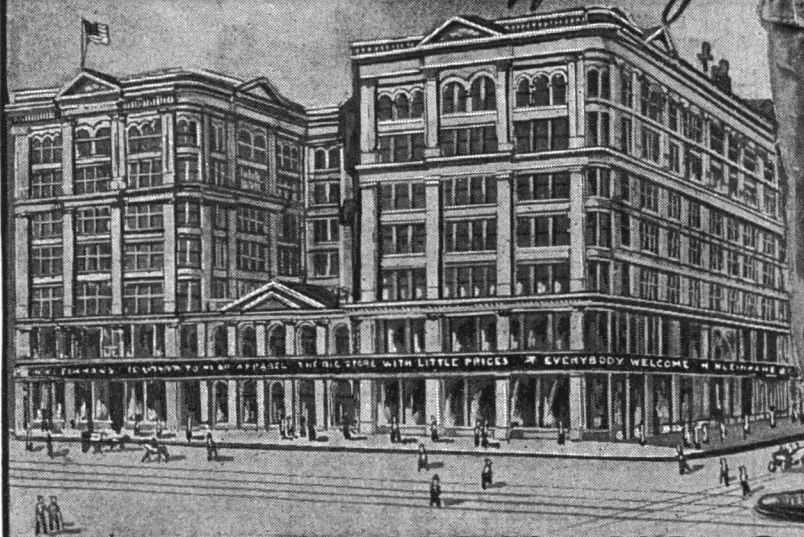
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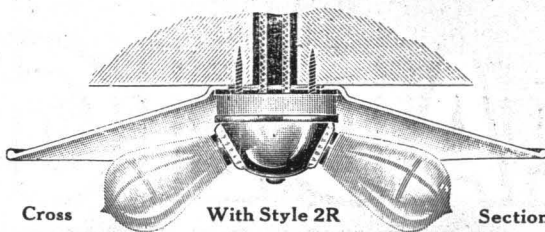


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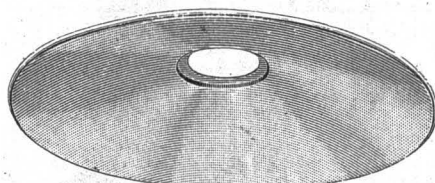
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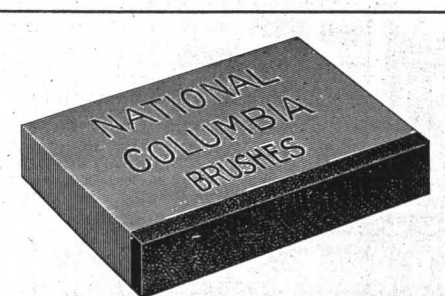
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THE ELECTRICAL



WORKER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

of the

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

OWNED AND PUBLISHED BY

THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Edited by PETER W. COLLINS, Grand Secretary

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Springfield, Ill.

THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

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G. V. P. NOONAN.

On June the first I met the grand Executive Board in Springfield, Ill., coming from Atlanta, Ga. for that purpose, relative to Southern Bell strike. On arriving in Atlanta, June the 5th, I found conditions the same as when I left there, the men in Southern Bell District are standing firm and more than ever determined to win their fight. The company has been worrying along with the comparatively few would-be workman that it has secured, but their work is in very bad condition, a great many of their toll lines being out of commission and their local service never any too good, in deplorable condition. The people living in the Southern States tell me that July and August are nearly always the worst months in the year for storms and I think and have reason to think that this month or next will see the end of our troubles in that section, the members all signify their intention of remaining on strike until July 1908, if it takes that long to win the fight. The company are still paying a lot of boys and three months linemen three dollars per day and expenses and getting practically no results from them. A great many of our members have gone to work at other places and the old guard who are still in the fight are like Napoleons old guard in saying the old guard dies, but never surrenders and when this, our greatest fight is won, we can say with Perry "we have met the enemy and they are our's."

Altogether during the three months of fight we have lost 12 men to the company and this, while the company has offered as high as ten dollars per day to some of the men and those men (splicers) who are asking for nothing more than their former condition, but are not in pure sympathy with the rest of the craft have respectfully refused all offers and too much cannot be said to their credit, as union men. Men however must live and work at our craft for other companies is very scarce in the Southern States, but if the local unions will respond to the call for assistance now, there can be no doubt

about the final issue of this struggle. Some of our locals have done more than was asked, levying assessments of as high as twenty-five cents per week per member, and actions of this kind will never be forgotten by the locals in the Southern States and they will find none more ready to come to their aid when their day of trouble is at hand.

After all, how many of us is there that will not heedlessly spend twenty-five cents per week and never expect to desire any benefit therefrom, this money invested in the good of labor organization is bread thrown on waters that will return more than four fold, as the winning of this fight means easier conquests for all the rest of the country.

On the 11th I was called to Richmond, Va. by the inside men there who had a strike brewing for some time, had waited on the contractors of Richmond a number of times and given every opportunity for a settlement, the four leading contractors had formed an association with great consistency denied the right of the men to treat as an organization. One of the leading lights informed me that they knew organization was a good thing and proposed to keep it for themselves and deal with the men as individuals, this the men would not do and voted unanimously to go and strike on June 13th. Strike was called, three contractors signing the agreement and the Richmond Amusement Company also signing up. At last reports the men were all standing firm and fully expect to win the fight as there is a great deal of work to be done in Richmond this summer.

Visited Norfolk, Va. on the 12th and found the men there in good spirits and determined to win. Returned to Atlanta on the 16th and took up correspondence from the District. On the 19th left Atlanta to attend State Federation of Labor meeting at Augusta, Ga. A resolution by electrical workers to place Southern Bell Telephone Company on unfair list was placed in the hands of incoming Executive

Board with full power to act. Returned to Atlanta the 22nd and prepared to leave District to attend conference with officials of Missouri and Kansas Telephone Co. Went by way of St. Louis to get date from Brother Myers, P. D. C., who has been handling this matter for some time, also to see Brother W. H. McSorley who has been appointed as special organizer for New Orleans, La. Brother McSorley will take up his duties on July 1st. From there came to Kansas City, but as conference had been postponed went at request of Brother Jas. Fitzgerald, M. E. B. to Omaha, Neb. to attend open meeting to be held there Saturday, June 30th, Brother Fitzgerald has been in Omaha for the past five weeks and the improvement in both locals there is wonderful a large increase in membership and good attend-

ance since the open meeting that was held they have a very large batch of applications and as the members are thoroughly worked up, we may expect Omaha to make herself heard in the near future.

Returned to Kansas City July 1st, and have hopes of effecting a settlement with Missouri and Kansas Telephone Co. without a strike. On account of my being on the board so much, some of my correspondence has been delayed but will catch up with it as soon as possible. Hoping for an early victory with one Bell Co. and a peaceful settlement with the other and wishing all members success, I am

Fraternally,

J. P. NOONAN,

G. V. P. 2nd Dist.

Kansas City Mo., July 2, 1906.

LETTER FROM G. V. P.

SPOKANE, WASH., June 16, 1906.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER,

Pierik Building, Springfield, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother:

On the morning of April 18th, the morning of the disastrous earthquake, which will never be forgotten by the people who resided in San Francisco, I was in Seattle, Wash., having been there since the 1st, my time having been taken up in supervising the conditions there and in the surrounding towns.

My plans had been laid out so that I could return to San Francisco on the evening of the 19th. In the meantime I had arranged to hold a meeting of non-union men in Seattle, who work as trimmers, station construction men, operators, etc., on the evening of the 18th, to try and induce them to form a local of their own, but the news of the calamity in San Francisco caused me to request Brother John S. Wilson of Local 77 to act in my place. Brother Wilson was successful, and I had the pleasure of installing the officers on my return to Seattle. It is needless to say that I was on the anxious stool until I got on a train bound for San Francisco, and that that feeling continued until I arrived in Oakland and found my folks safely housed. They had been burned out, but were in good health and feeling happy.

I got into San Francisco on the morning of the 21st. I will not attempt to describe the ruin. William Randolph Hearst tried to do that in the *San Francisco Examiner*, and I believe he failed. Not for want of ability, but because I think it is utterly impossible.

I started up Market street, on Shanks' mare, stumbling over the brick piles that literally covered the street. I had got as far as First street before I met any of the soldiers who had taken charge of

things. I found them turning the men back who were on their way to the ferry. I didn't know why at the time. Luckily for me, Brother Worthington, who was doing police duty and who had a team, drove along at the time. He stopped and told me to jump aboard quickly, if I didn't want to be put to work piling brick. The soldiers had put Mr. Charles F. Curry, the Secretary of State, to work a little further up the street. He had told them who he was, but they told him it was necessary for him to have a pull with General Funston, in order to get away from the big brick pile. That could not be done before the earthquake. Rich and poor were receiving the same treatment.

I returned to the ferry building, where I received a permit signed by General Funston, which allowed me to travel on all the ferries and railroads and pass between the lines at any hour of the day or night, without fear of being made to pile brick. The permit was good for ten days. I once more started up Market street. As I pushed along I met, from time to time, a lineman with his belt and tools on him, and his spurs thrown over his shoulders. From them I learned that the boys were generally demoralized.

On asking them if they had permits, they told me they were passed along on their tools. It was the only pass they needed. There is where the linemen had the best of the Secretary of State. There were rumors floating around of deaths by the score. How to locate the parties mentioned as missing, and care for them, if they were sick or dead, was the question that bothered all of the boys, and naturally bothered me. We, however, after having had our members register, were able to locate all who remained in the town, there having been only one of our members killed. A number had left

the city in the same way that I was coming in, on Shanks' mare. I met some of them in Salt Lake City, they not having stopped to receive their pay.

The boys I met informed me that the books of Local 151 had been burned. That Locals 6 and 404 had been more fortunate, having saved their records. The banners of Locals 6 and 161 were safe in Brother Jack Walters' house across the bay. That the floaters were stored away there. I slept one night with them, when I found it was impossible to get in any other place. We were so closely associated that I think if the health officers were to call in there they would have made us take to the tall timbers, earthquake or no earthquake. There was quite a dispute on that occasion concerning who should receive credit for having saved the banners and charters. I, from what I heard, am of the opinion that either Brother McArdle or Brother Ford should be credited with having turned the trick. I will know which of them is entitled to the credit later on. That is, if I can induce Henry Hat to tell me what he knows about it.

Jack Walters was very much in evidence at the railroad depot. He had a big sign lying up against the building, which notified everybody that Local 283's relief committee were there to do business. I found the relief committee was a self-constituted one, as the Local up to that time was unable to meet, as the building in which the hall was situated had been shaken up so badly that it had been condemned. Good-natured Jack Walters had, with the assistance of Brother Ford, constituted themselves a committee of two to relieve the members of the I. B. of E. W. whom they found in need, and Jack's home soon became headquarters. I called around at headquarters late at night on another occasion and was turned out. The boys decided there was no room, and that, as someone had to take to the woods, it should be the Grand Vice-President. I slept in the Boys' High School that night.

As I was kept busy working between Oakland and San Francisco, I found it was necessary for me to try and get a bed wherever night overtook me. Brother Joseph L. Cook of Local No. 6 hunted me up on several occasions and kindly shared his bed with me. The fact is, boys, money could not buy a bed. No, it could not buy a cot in the hallways in the hotels, and every neighbor was trying to take care of his neighbor's children, with the result that those who could get into the house or houses were glad to take the soft side of the plank for it, and the poor devils who had to sleep in the parks were so well pleased when they could get under a tent that I, in my rambles, heard very few complaints. Strange, isn't it, if any single individual

or family had been burned out they would have been kicking for the next twenty years, but as it affected everybody alike, rich and poor, it seemed to strike them as a huge joke. Calamities are great levelers. It leveled things to such an extent in San Francisco that the Labor Council and the Building Trades Council both decided that the Union men should not ask for a raise in wages when work would begin. That is, when men would be so scarce, which we expect them to be, that the employer could be practically forced to give us whatever we asked. The committee of forty appointed by Mayor Schmitz, all of them men of considerable talent and means, and the daily papers, had become very much interested in what action organized labor would take, and commended us very highly after the Councils had taken the action noted above. They further decided that every Union man could work in the jurisdiction of every other Union man without having to transfer his card.

Mr. Herbert George, leader of the Citizens' Alliance, in an article written by him, commended us on the stand taken by us, taking credit to himself for the actions of organized labor. Where his influence came in I cannot understand, but whether he had anything to do with it or not, the love-feast didn't last long. A week had scarcely gone by, when the *San Francisco Chronicle*, in an editorial, was compelled to dress one of the leading hardware merchants down for having expressed himself as being opposed to sell tools to mechanics direct from the wholesale houses at a rebate. Then they began to raise the price of everything. Material of all kinds became more valuable, so our money is not worth as much now as it was before the earthquake. It can't purchase as much. We have thousands of men idle, yet the employers are crying for more men to come to San Francisco to help build our city and in the next breath they ask Uncle Sam for money to feed us. What causes such inconsistent actions on their part?

As business men, looking at business things in a business way, they should, if they have the interests of the community at heart, and their own also, figure on taking care of those who have been burned out. They should know, if they are thinking men, and they receive credit for possessing that quality, that five out of every six whom they could induce to come this way would be compelled to do as the people who are unemployed at the present time are doing, back in and get their rations from Uncle Sam. The boss bricklayers have advanced the scale of wages from \$6 to \$7 per day, and have advertised for more men. While conversing with one of them just before leaving San Francisco, I received the

information that the wages were increased in order to bring men in from other places. Mind, they had not started on any building worth being given the name of a building, up to that time.

Keep away from San Francisco is my advice to working men at this time. The insurance companies have not got their bearings yet. The major portion of the work done so far has been done by those who have been put to work by the soldiers. After the insurance companies have issued permits to clear the lots, it will take some time to get material on the ground to work with.

On arriving in San Francisco I found quite a number of the boys who were figuring on getting \$8 or \$10 per day. In order to find out just where we stood I called on several of the employers to talk over conditions. From Louis Glass, general manager of the Pacific States Telephone Co., I learned that they had lost 45,000 subscribers, the apparatus that went with them being burned out also. The company had 55,000 subscribers. Since the fire the number has dropped to 1,800. The 8,200 who were not burned out, not having connections, have dropped out. The other companies, who, by the way, we have contracts with, tried to take advantage of conditions and endeavored to pay the men off at a reduced rate. We pulled ourselves together, however, and for a short time it looked as though there would be a tie-up, as well as an earthquake, in old 'Frisco.

Charles P. Lofthouse got on the ground shortly after I did with \$500. The Grand Executive Board had voted that amount to Locals around the bay. Charles gave Local 283 \$100, and Locals 6, 151 and 404 received the same amount. I called a meeting of the Joint Executive Boards of the above mentioned Locals. We met in the ferry building, and, as Brother Lofthouse was on the ground and at the meeting, I suggested that the money be turned over to the Joint Executive Boards, the Board to act as a Relief Committee. My suggestion was adopted.

Local 151 had between \$600 and \$700 in the Safe Deposit building, which stands on the corner of Seventh and Market streets. Brother Wolf, Treasurer of 151, called at the building and got the money out, so we were lucky in that respect. We saved all of our money, but lost the records.

Fraternally yours,
M. J. SULLIVAN, G. V. P.

Schmitz of 'Frisco Most Unique Figure.

A unique figure in American municipal politics is Eugene E. Schmitz, Mayor of San Francisco.

Neither millionaire nor politician is

Schmitz, but just a plain man of the people, member and officer of one of the labor unions, a fiddler who fiddled only at union rates, translated suddenly, by one of the inexplicable twists and turns of city politics, from the sphere of leader of the Columbia Theater orchestra to the highest place within the gift of his fellow townsmen.

It was the greatest surprise San Francisco ever provided for herself at the polls when she chose for her Mayor this fiddler, Schmitz, the candidate and the standard bearer of the Union Labor party, says the *Pittsburg Dispatch*. It was all the more surprising because the party which he led was the direct and immediate result of one of the most bitter contests the Pacific Coast has seen between organized labor and organized capital; because the Union Labor party stood for nothing else but organized labor, which had won only an empty victory, if, indeed, it could be called a victory at all, and because—most important of all—under a new charter the office of Mayor had been invested with powers so extensive as to make the title of chief executive officer of the municipality means exactly what the words imply.

Personally, Schmitz is anything but a mean figure of a man. He bulks large upon the stage of which he just now holds the center. There is more than six good American feet of him, and enough of girth to give him a scales record of 205 pounds, with not an apparent ounce of fat. He is straight as any aborigine, clear-eyed, muscular as a man ought to be who eats and drinks only what is good for him, takes as much of his life as he can in the open, and finds his recreation in tramping afield behind a well-bred bird dog, or in whipping the pools and ripples of every accessible trout stream, or in swinging his long legs across country for the sheer delight of walking and of being out of doors. His nose is equiline, his forehead is high, and his facial angle is of the sort that your ethnologist gives to the most highly developed of God's creatures, who walk upon two legs and win their living from Mother Earth, not by the sweat of their brows, but by the keen and judicious employment of that which lies behind the brows.

His hair, tossed carelessly back from his brow, and his beard and the moustache of the man whose soul pours itself out in voice on sensitive finger-tips.

His mother, Charlotte Hogan, was a child in arms when her people brought her from County Clare to the land of Ireland's promise. His father, Joseph Schmitz, was by birth a German, but of the more restless Teutonic type, emigrating early enough to be numbered among the Argonauts who, in seeking to make

fortunes in the New El Dorado, made of El Dorado a commonwealth that was soon fit for the august company of the sisterhood of states.

The Mayor was born in the city that he was to govern on August 22, 1864, and so is just 42 years old. His father, who was before a musician by nature and by choice, sent him to the common schools, not neglecting the whole his son's musical inheritance. Schmitz, the boy, had other ambitions, and strove for a time toward a career in another profession. After two years of medical college his health failed him, and he left the dissecting room and the lecture hall for two years of rest and convalescence.

His course during the trying days following the earthquake and the fire won the admiration of all classes, millionaire and workman, of General Funston and Governor Pardee and the country at large. He took control and maintained it with a judgment and skill that has not once been criticised. The fiddler mayor has distinctly made good when put up to a heroic test.

The "System's" Last Bulwark.

We haven't a king to rule us in the United States, but we have the Federal Supreme Court—in office for life, and not responsible to the people—which is a very effective substitute for an absolute monarch.

Precisely as Hamilton and the other monarchists in the constitutional convention intended, the federal judges are steadily advancing their own prerogatives—unmaking good laws enacted by Congress and signed by the President, and making new, bad laws by pretending to read new meanings into the constitution. Always these laws slain by the Federal Court are laws that were demanded by the people—the income tax was an example; always there usurpations of the Federal Courts are in the interest of the too-rich and the too-powerful—witness the countless injunctions forbidding workmen to exercise their "natural and inalienable" right of free speech for self-preservation.

Everybody knows now that the Federal Senate is made up mainly of railroad and other trusts' lawyers; what everybody apparently does not yet know, or realize, is that the system—organized predatory wealth—is now relying more on the Federal Courts than it does on the Senate. The system long since found it cheaper to elect Senators than to buy them after election—so it dismissed the lobby and seated its agents in the Senate. Now that the Senate seems likely to be abolished for its crimes, the system will be found

more strongly intrenched in the Federal Courts than it ever was in the Senate. It will make its last stand behind the one bulwark of genuine absolutism possible under our government—the Federal judiciary.—*National Magazine.*

Our Judiciary.

President Roosevelt, in a burst of righteous indignation over the abortion in the beef trust cases, voiced the feelings of a vast majority of the people in his strictures upon the judiciary. For this he has been deeply and unfairly criticised by the daily press, which pretends to see executive encroachments upon a coordinate branch of our government. "What," they exclaim, "could be worse than an executive ridden judiciary?"

Nothing, in fact, save a judicial ridden Congress or Legislature, and we have those things booted, saddled and ridden to the point of revolt. "But," say these newspapers, "the will of the people can be depended upon to remedy any wrongs inflicted by the judiciary."

It is hard to conceive any servants of a government who are so far removed from the people and with the selection of which the people have so little to do as with the selection of our federal judiciary. It is true they vote indirectly for the President, who nominates the judges, and also they vote indirectly for the members of the State Legislatures which select the Senators who vote to confirm these judges, but as far as the "will of the people" is concerned it has no standing in the premises.

How little part the "will of the people" has in determining what shall and what shall not be law, no better example, and but one of thousands, can be taken than the New York eight-hour law. If ever there was a law that was fairly placed before the people upon its merits and demerits, that was the eight-hour law. It was discussed upon the hustings for over four years and was finally passed. It was, after passing through the several lower courts, upheld by the highest court in the State. Then it was carried before the United States Supreme Court, where the "will of the people" expressed in an orderly and constitutional manner was overturned.

The Chicago municipal ownership bills have met the same fate at the hands of the Illinois Supreme Court, though these measures always had an overwhelming majority in their favor. The overturning of the will of the people of Chicago in the last case was such a flagrant piece of pettifoggery that even its friends repudiated it.

Plan for Labor Temple.

The erection of a labor temple costing \$700,000 on a site costing \$300,000, with offices and meeting halls to accommodate Chicago's 700 trades unions, is now being considered by a prominent banker. A union bank, with safety deposit, is contemplated in the scheme.

Defeats Labor's Enemies.

Much interest has been aroused by the presentation of Labor's Bill of Grievances to President Roosevelt, Mr. Frye, President *pro tempore* of the Senate, and Speaker Cannon, writes Samuel Gompers in the *American Federationist*. It has created no little stir among Congressmen and Senators and other politicians. It will be remembered that the Bill of Labor's Grievances presented to those responsible for legislation or for the failure of legislation contained the following closing paragraphs:

"Labor brings its grievances to your attention because you are the representatives responsible for legislation and for failure of legislation.

"The toilers come to you as your fellow-citizens who, by reason of their position in life, had not only with all other citizens an equal interest in our country, but the further interest of being the burden-bearers, the wage-earners of America.

"As labor's representatives we ask you to redress these grievances, for it is in your power so to do.

"Labor now appeals to you, and we trust that it may not be in vain.

"But if perchance you may not heed us, we shall appeal to the conscience and the support of our fellow-citizens."

Now some of the statesmen and politicians are not averse to saying in their confidences to each other, and to some with whom they come in contact, that the action of labor's representatives is merely a bluff, a gust of wind that will soon blow over.

We shall not undertake to argue with those politicians who lay unction to their souls that the toilers of our country will in the future prove as forgetful of the wrongs done them as they have been in the past. We can only say that if the interest manifested by the working people continues to grow as it has in the past few months, many of those who feel so cocksure of their political safety may find the day after the coming congressional elections that they have been relegated to that political oblivion they so well merit on account of their indifference or hostility toward labor and the interests of the people generally.

Desirous of being absolutely fair and impartial and to do no one an injustice,

we sent a letter to each Representative and Senator, of which the following is a copy:

"Headquarters American Federation of Labor,

Washington, D. C., April 26, 1906.

"Dear Sir:—Recently I had the honor of mailing to you a copy of the Bill of Grievances which organized labor presented to President Roosevelt, Senator Frye, President *pro tempore* of the Senate, and Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, Speaker of the House of Representatives. For convenience I enclose another copy herein.

"In view of the fact that it is not the desire of labor to do an injustice to any Representative, I respectfully request you to state to me your views upon the subject-matters contained in that document.

"By reason of the fact that a circular is soon to be issued dealing with these subjects specifically and in their entirety, I trust you will favor me with a specific and general reply at the earliest possible moment, and oblige,

"Very respectfully yours,

"SAMUEL GOMPERS,

"President American Federation of Labor."

To this letter we have received a number of replies, some satisfactory, others evasive, and still others assuming a position of austerity, as if to declare that if they favored legislation which would accord the toilers of our country their rights under the Constitution, such action would be a betrayal of their legislative honor.

In a few cases the answers contained the remark that labor should proceed in its "quiet way" without threatening Congressmen with its ill-will. Of course, it is not necessary to argue at length with any man in Congressional life who imagines himself above interrogation as to his attitude on the legislative questions affecting labor, and who regards an unfavorable opinion of labor as to his course as an unlawful, immoral or unwarranted procedure. But just a word on this point may not be amiss, and for this purpose we may substantially use the language we employed at a hearing on labor's Eight-Hour Bill before the House Committee on Labor, when a member recently assumed this same attitude.

Pray, when has it become wrong to request or to demand from Congressmen that they afford relief to those who feel burdened, or to ask for redress from wrongful legislation or unjust conditions?

How, under our form of government, with the sovereign right of franchise in the hands of the working people alike with all other people, is it either improper or unjustifiable for the toilers to express their dissatisfaction with the course which Congressmen pursue, and to

JUL 1906

say that unless satisfactory legislation is enacted the workers will manifest their preference for another citizen as their Representative or Senator, and thus encompass the defeat of the men or parties which refuse to comply with the requests or demands of labor?

Of course, to act as indicated conveys an implied threat. It is a threat which is made, and will continue to be made, by those who have interests to serve and principles to advance.

Protectionists threaten free-traders; gold-standard men threatened free-silverites, and *vice versa*. Corporate interests threaten (where they cannot buy) Congressmen whose predilections are to afford the people relief from unjust conditions.

How, then, can it be wrong for the wage-earners and those who sympathize with them to demand that Congressmen shall lend a more willing ear to the just demands of labor, and to undertake to exercise their sovereign right of American citizenship in the defeat of those who misrepresent them, and to elect others in their places more friendly disposed?

As a matter of fact, the right of sovereign citizenship, the ballot, is in its very essence not only a threat, but the means to enforce the threat to defeat those who oppose, and elect those who are favorably disposed to further the interests of the citizen.

Labor in this action is entirely within its lawful and moral rights, and is entirely justified in the exercise of its political as well as its economic power.

That the toilers will exercise their rights and privilege and power more decidedly in the future than they have in the past, many of those now in the halls of Congress will learn to their dismay and discomfiture.

In the near future we shall publish a list of Congressmen and Senators, and their attitude towards the reforms and the rights which labor seeks, and later publish the answers which they have made to Labor's Bill of Grievances, in compliance with the letter addressed to them and printed above.

Meanwhile, should any person, duly authorized by some bona fide organization, desire information as to the attitude toward labor of the Congressman of its district or the Senators from that State, write to the office of the American Federation of Labor. Due and impartial answer will be made.

To our fellow-workers and friends we urge that they act intelligently, unitedly and practically to accomplish the purposes they have set for themselves—the enactment of their lawful demands.

Wherever opportunity affords, let labor secure the election of intelligent, faithful, honest, earnest trade unionists with clear,

unblemished paid-up union cards in their possession.

Wherever possible, let labor elect its own men, but wisdom and foresight forbid the nomination of a labor man in a hopeless district, particularly when that action may result in the election of a man who is a known and persistent opponent to the cause of labor, justice and right.

Let us stand by our friends, our true friends, not those who simply mouth their pretended friendship now, and whose past course has given their pretensions the lie.

Let us administer a stinging defeat to all men or parties who are either indifferent, negligent or hostile.

Why We Organize.

Labor organizations are not formed for the purpose of dispossessing capital of its rightful possessions, or even of that which it wrongfully holds, but are formed in the interests of wage-earners to secure for them better and more humane living conditions.

Whenever the efforts of these organizations to secure what rightfully belongs to labor through the adjustment of grievous wrongs culminates in a strike which becomes important enough to become a public inconvenience, labor and its leaders are abusively assailed by the irresponsible of the clergymen who have commercialized their calling, and subsidized judges barricaded with the monstrous power of injunctions. This but serves to excite and inflame that portion of wage-earners already rendered desperate by the cruel wrongs inflicted by capitalists, the scientific slave-holders of our present era, and to more firmly impress upon the minds of the thoughtful and industrious the absolute necessity of organized strength.

Labor leaders are neither vampires nor parasites, but able, conscientious and self-sacrificing men, who removed their trappings and left their benches at the call of their fellow wage-earners as being best fitted to direct the organized efforts of their union. They are strong in their convictions, backed by every moral right, and courageous to the point of almost any sacrifice in promoting the cause for which they labor, and when their work in this direction is finished they can again return to their benches, and, taking their tools, again become producers of wealth by honest toil, the only way by which the world's store of wealth is added to and which a few capitalists so thoroughly know how to distribute.

It is not strange that against these men, whose energy, zeal, singleness of purpose and unfaltering devotion to labor's cause, more than to anything else, is due the gradual improvement gained for the

toiling masses, should be directed the irritable and prejudicial criticism of pride-bound capitalists and their sycophantic followers. Labor unions and labor leaders are not sudden flashes whose forces will be as suddenly spent. They are permanent fixtures, the logical result of capital's insatiate demands, here to remain until the future discovers a more practical and speedier method of emancipating the great majority of mankind from wage slavery. There is no power on earth today strong enough to more than temporarily disrupt organized labor. It never again can be effectually dismembered and rendered powerless, and every local defeat it may suffer makes it universally stronger. Every defeat is a compulsory educator teaching the wage-earner the helplessness of his unorganized state. The merciless methods employed by capital during times of strike to gain victory, are the professors of labor's cause, and do more to drive labor to organize than all of the printing presses and vocal organs in Christendom.

Wage-earners must organize. His productive power is already organized by capital for capital, and there is nothing left for him to organize but his opportunity, which he organizes in the form of labor unions. Why should not every man who works and is willing to work, enjoy some rest and a trifle of happiness when the fruits of his labor give so much of both to others? Labor does not organize from choice. It organizes from necessity. It has organized rights which must be upheld. Organized capital is a great economic institution, the product of progressive civilization, whose economic power if wielded in labor's cause would happily solve labor's problem. Organized labor with the organized ballot will yet wield this very power to ameliorate the conditions of the masses. Labor will not then ask where and how it can get a living, but how best it can make that living happy.—*Shoe Workers' Journal*.

Prominent Labor Leaders on Advantages of High Dues.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, said: "The experience of the unions which have adopted the system of high dues has been of a splendid character. During the time of commercial and industrial stagnation they do not lose any of their members, while, as you know, and we all know, unions without these beneficial features lose a material number of members during such periods, and it requires two or three years of returning prosperity to again fill up the ranks, while the unions with the beneficial features hold their membership intact and can push on without loss of time or members.

"Unions who have high dues and a substantial chain of benefits always occupy a commanding position. The employers hesitate to attack unions so fortunately situated, and the unions hesitate to engage in frivolous disputes. In short, it means that there is something to gain and something to lose by both sides, where unions have formidable resources and a substantial chain of benefits. There is not an organization of workers whose members pay fairly high dues into their union, but who have tenfold benefits accruing therefrom in the shape of higher wages, shorter hours of labor and other and better conditions under which they are employed. There is no better investment which a workingman or woman can make than the payment of fair dues into a union."

John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America, said: "I am in favor of high dues. I think that the organizations which have done, and will in the future do most for their members, are those having high dues. I think also that a benefit system is very desirable and I believe it should be established wherever possible."

E. J. Denny, Secretary of the Iron Molders' Union of North America, said: "At the present time high dues are essential to the successful continuation of trades unions. Organized labor at the present time is confronted with a proposition that was unknown to us in the history of the past, and that is the combined forces of organized capital to defeat the fundamental principles for which we are organized. In order for labor to successfully combat the organizations of employers, it is necessary for high dues, as these associations are fighting us with capital and we must have capital to fight back with, and the only way to secure capital is from high dues."

William D. Huber, General President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, said: "I have always advocated high dues, as it has been my experience that a member who pays money in an organization is bound to take more interest than one who has very little financial interest therein. We find in our organization that death and disability benefits are a great drawing card when it comes to securing new members."

Peter W. Collins, General Secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, said: "I desire to state with emphasis that I believe no trade organization can permanently secure fair conditions of time and compensation, or help to educate and assist their members in every possible way, unless they have high dues. This is essential to the life of every union and should be their first consideration."

Owen Miller, Secretary of the American Federation of Musicians, says: "There is nothing that adds to the stability of an organization so much as a staunch, well-filled treasury. It not only makes the members take more interest in the organization, but it commands the respect of the employer. The path of trades unionism is strewn with the corpses of defunct organizations because of low dues and consequent low treasuries. Organizations with a low treasury cannot withstand a strike, and often pure self-preservation compels them to give up and return to work. The employer always has something to arbitrate when he knows the union has the sinews of war to stand the siege. The history of trades unions proves that those that adopted high dues are strongest, better disciplined and more durable than those that have low dues."—*Piano and Organ Worker*.

Michael Davitt.

Michael Davitt died at Dublin near midnight, May 29. Mr. Davitt was born in County Mayo, March 25, 1846. One newspaper writer, referring to Mr. Davitt, says:

"The lesson enshrined in Hugo's 'Jean Valjean' for uplifting the submerged in all civilizations was the gospel, in a measure, that was followed by Davitt. He might, indeed, be called the Irish Jean Valjean. Hugo's grand hero had his soul centered in the welfare of Cosette. Erin was the Cosette of Michael Davitt, and through years of painful suffering, imprisonment, contumely and degradation he wrought courageously, unceasingly, for the creating of better conditions in the storied land that was the idol of his hopes and dreams."

In every land, wherever man has aspired to liberty, the name of Michael Davitt is known and loved. And today men of every race pay loving tribute to the memory of this great Irishman. Thomas Brennan, a well-known Omaha business man, was one of Mr. Davitt's most intimate friends. Mr. Brennan pays to his dead friend and to liberty's great champion this beautiful tribute:

"Michael Davitt's life is the modern history of Ireland, and to him more than any man of his day, is due the improved condition of the Irish people. He was the greatest organizer that existed in any country since Carnot's time. He was the greatest teacher Ireland has produced since Thomas Davis died, and he was the most practical Irish reformer since Wolfe Tone cut his own throat rather than let the English government hand him. His was the life of sacrifice and self-denial. Every moment of that life was devoted to the redemption of his people, to their material and intellectual

advancement. He is gone, but the seed he has sown is bearing fruit, and a redeemed Ireland will some day realize that on Memorial day, 1906, one of her greatest sons passed away from this earth, and the whole world will realize that humanity lost one of its greatest lovers when Michael Davitt ceased to breathe."

—*Commoner*.

A Deadly Habit.

A fault-finding, criticising habit is fatal to all excellence. Nothing will strangle growth quicker than a tendency to hunt for flaws, to rejoice in the unlovely, like a hog which always has his nose in the mud and rarely looks up. The direction in which we look indicates the life aim, and people who are always looking for something to criticise, for the crooked and the ugly, who are always suspicious, who invariably look at the worst side of others, are but giving the world a picture of themselves.

This disposition to see the worst instead of the best grows on one very rapidly, until it ultimately strangles all that is beautiful and crushes out all that is good in himself. No matter how many times your confidence has been betrayed, do not allow yourself to sour, do not lose faith in people. The bad are the exceptions; most people are honest and true and mean to do what is right.—*Success*.

Labor in India.

Labor unions and strikes have impressed his highness, the Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda, as remarkable features of American life and industry. There are no walking delegates in Gaekwar's domains, and, unlike President Roosevelt, he is never called upon to settle coal strikes. His highness has a few remarks on this subject in his suite at the Waldorf-Astoria, where he is staying while in this country. "We are never worried over strikes in Baroda," he said. "We have no labor unions and no industrial upheavals such as you have in this country." Gaekwar didn't say so, but it may be inferred that he would not let walking delegates and labor agitators enjoy too great liberties in his domains. He was asked if labor was not organized in any way suggestive of our labor unions.

"Oh, yes," he replied, "labor is organized to a certain extent, but not as you organize it into unions. In Baroda the organization is one of caste. Men who follow the same occupation belong to the same caste inevitably, and, being forced by custom and the law of caste to occupy the same grade of society, they may be considered as organized. We used to have some of the old-time guilds, but have never had anything like your labor unions."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger*.

EDITORIAL.

PETER W. COLLINS.

WHY MEN FAIL

Did you ever honestly stop to consider the reason why so many of your efforts are incomplete, why so many of your hopes are not realized, why you continue to plod but not progress, with that easy-going, half-hearted manner that spells failure? And do you ever frankly ask yourself this question: Why can't I succeed and enjoy that success that I envy so much in others? And what has been your answer? That luck has been against you, that your talents were unappreciated, that everybody can't be on the top of the ladder. Perhaps you were right. Your luck was bad, your talents unappreciated, and the ladder top-heavy. But, candidly, don't you think there is another answer? Don't you feel that if you had tried hard enough you, too, could succeed? Didn't you fail to persevere? Didn't you really lack that stamina that is necessary to win?

How often have you resolved to accomplish something of moment, to do something big, something great, and you failed? Yes, miserably. And why? Because you were always doing big things, great things, things of moment, and forgot that little things were the essentials. Yes, you forgot that in this life small things are as deserving of attention as great ones. You forgot that many things, great and small, constitute the whole, and you let your imagination run riot with the great problems before you mastered their smaller but relative details. You were too much occupied to analyze carefully and construct properly in your efforts for success, and therefore failed to accomplish the desired end. History but repeats itself again and again; and, as the repetition is usual in events, so it is usual in men, and instead of gaining experience from our failures we, too often, let history repeat itself.

VITAL ISSUES

Now that Congress has adjourned and an opportunity is given the people to fairly and impartially judge the value of legislation enacted during the past session, the public is very likely to forget, in the glamor of campaign fairy lore, that the dominating influences in the enactment of those measures which are now laws were the corporations and the invisible lobby at Washington.

Every measure—without exception—introduced for the purpose of alleviating some evil, bears earmarks of, and blue-penciling from, the trusts' editorial sanctums; and while the fearless hero of San Juan may boast that his initiative resulted in bringing the "Trust" to bay, yet the very apparent fact remains that, though the White House and Oyster Bay may contain many fine pelts from the Rockies, the skin of the "Octopus" remains intact, and, with other but smaller specimen of a similar species, continue to graze in the preserves of the people.

We viewed with approbation the onslaught on the railroad combine, and our expectations for corrective and efficient rate legislation were realized in the shape of a harmless, inefficient measure called the Rate Bill, drawn by shrewd "Combine" representatives in and out of the Senate. And the spectacle is presented

of a reorganization of the Interstate Commerce Commission along lines of least resistance for the railroads, and, in fact, the selection of the additional members of the Commission by the railroads.

Again, the rapid-fire charge upon the "estimable" packing interests in Chicago. How we expected great things and remedial measures. But the result: An additional burden of three millions a year on the government and the usual loopholes for the "interests." It is, however, consoling to know that the United States Labor Commissioner, Chas. P. Neil, presented a thorough and truthful report and refused to be bullied by the packers' representatives in Congress.

We might continue to enumerate, page after page, of how it has not been done, but time and patience deters us. We do, however, wish to call to the attention of all men of labor and their friends that the time is now here for them to act, and to act in such a manner befitting their power and influence. Labor has asked for corrective and progressive legislation, and has received in return reprimands and advice—reprimands for daring to request, and advice to be good.

The reprimand was of value, and the lesson gained from it will be of service in the coming election. The advice will be followed and labor *will be good*, and we feel that by being *good* Congress may be made good, with new faces there, representing constituencies that are *fair* to labor.

Remember, therefore, that the issues are clearly defined. Labor must be represented in Congress, and that representation can come only by labor and the friends of labor selecting their candidates—men of integrity and ability in or out of labor's ranks—supporting them with a determination to win. It is not a time for personal desires; it is not a time for petty differences; it is a time for thorough, systematic and complete co-operation in a battle where the political atmosphere is clear and labor's issues known. Men of labor, be up and doing!

THE CONSTITUTION

We would call to the attention of local unions that in balloting on the referendum amendment submitted for a change in Article 14 that a strict compliance with the Constitution is absolutely necessary or ballots will be declared void.

The circular sent to all local unions by the General Office covers very fully the manner in which the question is determined, and there should be no reason why it is not clearly understood. However, we have received several communications from L. U. Secretaries asking us what part of the ballot should be sent to the G. O. P. Can we vote as a local unanimously on the question?

The following clauses relating to the referendum method are self-explanatory:

REFERENDUM METHOD.

All propositions to amend the constitution of the I. B., also all appeals, when taken in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, should be submitted to the popular vote by the G. S., as follows: The G. S. shall furnish each L. U., free of cost, a sufficient number of ballots, according to the number of members in good standing in the general office, on the first of the month in which the proposed amendment or appeal is submitted. He shall also furnish

a sample ballot, marked "Sample Ballot," to each L. U. of one hundred members or less, and one additional sample ballot for each additional two hundred members or a majority fraction thereof.

Officers for conducting the vote by ballot on any question submitted to the referendum by the G. S. shall be the same as provided for in Art. 18, Sec. 7.

The officers conducting a ballot on the referendum shall place the sample ballot in a conspicuous place in the hall or room where both are cast, so that members may consult the same in determining which way to vote. A member desiring to vote shall present his due book, and if given a ballot, his name, number of due book or card, and number of ballot shall be registered. He shall then retire to the election booth and there in secrecy prepare his ballot. He shall then fold it and present it to the tellers; without opening the ballot, the tellers shall tear off the numbered stub, depositing the ballot in one box, the numbered stub in another, and stamp the member's due book or card as having voted. The polls shall not be open for more than two regular meetings, and where a L. U. meets only once a month, one regular meeting.

The G. S. shall furnish to L. U.'s three blanks for returns on a referendum vote. One of these shall be sent to the G. S. by the L. U. with the result of the vote recorded thereon, signed by the tellers and judge, together with the registry list of all ballots cast, in one envelope, by registered mail, within the time provided for in Art. 34, at the same time the votes, record of result and registry list are sent; all stubs cancelled and mutilated ballots shall be forwarded to the G. S. by the same method, but under separate cover.

One copy of the returns shall be sent to the G. P., and one copy placed on file in the L. U.

The G. S. will publish, as provided in Sec. 3, Art. 34.

Human nature is weak; therefore, don't ask, accept or give confidences.

It's inconsistent to condemn the candidate with the "barrel" and then help pry off the hoops.

Get label brooms and be a party to the coming "house-cleaning" at the National Capitol.

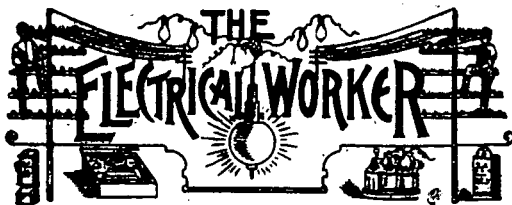
Each succeeding generation is wiser than the past; if the succeeding generation is to be believed.

If the argument seems somewhat confusing, ask questions and you may lead the orator back to earth.

It is far better to do right, even though someone is hurt, than to be a good fellow with a soft backbone.

Don't try to convince yourself that you are right, merely to convince the other fellow that he is wrong, argue for the principle.

Generous advice to our friends and acquaintances is a splendid thing, yet a personal application of that same advice to ourselves is often necessary.



Official Journal of the

INTERNATIONAL

Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Published Monthly.

PETER W. COLLINS, Editor.

Pierik Building, Springfield, Illinois.

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Subscription, \$1.00 per Year, in Advance.

As The Electrical Worker reaches the men who do the work and recommend or order the material, its value as an advertising medium can be readily appreciated.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., JULY, 1906.

Advertising rates may be secured by writing to the Editor.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

The Third of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.



Illinois State Journal Co., Springfield.

Special Notice.

District strike against Bell Co. at Philadelphia. Local Unions take notice.

Rejected Death Claims Submitted to G. E. B. by G. S. and Votes Upon Same.

	Graham	McLaughlin	King	O'Connor	Fitzgerald	Godshall	Lothouse
Maher, Frank	No	Yes	No	No	No	—	No
Schumelfemg,	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
Cook, C. C.	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
*Mayer, Jas.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	—
Hindson, Edw.	—	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
La Belle, Edw.	—	No	No	—	No	No	—
Carpenter, J. L.	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Harrison, Chas.	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Murdock, David	—	No	No	No	No	No	—
†Doggett, N. F.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
McDonald	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	—

In favor of paying claim—Yes.

Opposed—No.

*Convention ordered G. V. P. Noonan to investigate claim. G. V. P. Noonan after investigation reported claim should be paid.

†Convention ordered G. P. McNulty to investigate claim. G. P. reported claim should be paid.

NOTICE.

Peter W. Collins,
Springfield, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Strike on at Kokomo with the Citizens' Telephone Co. No traveling cards accepted, and will say have every hope of victory. The boys are all game and company have four scabs in town. Report of committee says they will not do anything in regard to signing the agreement.

G. A. HOCKETT,
Local 322.

Kokomo, Ind., June 23, 1906.

NOTICE.

Peter W. Collins,
G. S. of I. B. E. W.,
Springfield, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Yours, containing check for \$1,000, collected from Local Unions of the I. B. E. W. for the relief of homeless and destitute members of the I. B. E. W. in San Francisco and vicinity, as a result of the most terrible earthquake and fire in April of this year, just received.

I wish to thank you, Brother Collins, for your earnest efforts in behalf of the homeless and destitute brothers here, and through you I wish to thank the Local Unions and the individual brothers who have so generously and promptly come to our relief out here.

I am sorry that I have not a list of the Locals and brothers, so that I could write to thank them personally; or, better still, that the brothers who have needed and received this timely assistance, could

take each and all by the hand and express to them their innermost and heart-felt gratitude.

In failure of both, I must ask you to convey to them the thanks and gratitude that is felt here. I am unable to find words to properly do this, and in failure of which I can only express the wish that no Local or brother of the I. B. will ever have a similar visitation or disaster befall them, or that, if they do, they will receive as prompt and generous aid as they have given to us in this our hour of need.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,
J. L. COOK,

Secretary-Treasurer Joint Relief Committee of the I. B. E. W.
Oakland, Calif., June 12, 1906.

NOTICE.

Peter W. Collins,
Grand Secretary, I. B. E. W.,
Springfield, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I herewith enclose copy of letter sent to each Grand Officer in the seven districts:

".... Grand Officer of the District."
"Dear Sir and Brother:

"A request will be made to you by the Relief Committee in San Francisco for a donation of \$5,000 (five thousand dollars) for relief of burned-out members in this city.

"Local Union No. 151 strongly protest against action of said Relief Committee. With the aid received from the General Office we are now able to take care of sick and distressed members of Local Union No. 151 in San Francisco.

"With best wishes to the I. B. E. W.,
"Fraternally,

"....., President.
"....., Rec. Secty.,

"1010½ Guerrero St.,
"San Francisco, June 23, 1906."

Yours fraternally,
P. O. PETERSON,
Rec. Secretary.

INFORMATION.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of B. W. (Shorty) Jones, will confer a favor by writing

E. E. WALKER.
Press Sec., L. U. No. 251.
Pine Bluff, Ark.

INFORMATION.

WYOMING, PA., June 30, 1906.

Peter W. Collins:

Please publish the following:

Should Otto Frank see this please write to Ralph A. Griffin, 308 N. Washington Ave., Scranton, Pa.

Yours,
R. A. GRIFFIN.

Member Local No. 81.

INFORMATION.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 15, 1906.

Editor ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I would like to learn the address of Brother Nelson J. Rivers, better known as "Kid" Rivers, of Springfield, Mass. Will he please write immediately to me, and register the letter?

If he is in this vicinity please "drift" in for a visit.

Fraternally sister,

GRACE B. DICKERSON.

Oswego, N. Y., General Delivery.

DECEASED MEMBERS.

Roy R. Robertson, Local Union No. 16.
Geo. Laque, Local Union No. 159.
B. L. Sullivan, Local Union No. 17.
H. M. Hindley, Local Union No. 3.
Roy Robertson, Local Union No. 16.
Jno. Harrington, Local Union No. 4.
C. C. Douglas, Local Union No. 80.
J. H. Vaughan, Local Union No. 108.
P. E. Wood, Local Union No. 345.

TRAGIC DEATH OF A LINEMAN.

(Mobile Register.)

To the Editor of The Register:

I wish to use a little of your valuable space to inform those of your readers who may be interested of the hardships and dangers a lineman has to undergo.

On June 14, a lineman named Wood met a tragic death in this city in the performance of his work. With his safety belt and tools on him, he happened to touch a live wire, and had to be lowered down, a lifeless mass, from the top of the pole where he was working. The young man was known to be a sober and conscientious worker, and those who witnessed his terrible end say it was through no carelessness of his. Few people not engaged in this particular line of business realize the risk that a man incurs following this line of work. He may be hale and hearty, and one second later helpless.

There is hardly a day passes, that if you should happen to pick up the big dailies of other cities where poles are still in use, that you will not hear of some unfortunate being electrocuted or knocked off a pole by a heavy current; this kind of happening is seldom reported outside of the city in which it happens. The writer of this has seen linemen climbing poles to "hunt trouble" on nights so dark and stormy that you lost sight of them when they were three yards from the ground; still they went fearlessly to straighten out a mass of tangled wire, some of them live; not knowing but the next instant was their last.

With all the chances these men take, some of the companies object to paying

a lineman a fair amount of wages, and employ a lot of green men, who are incompetent and unreliable in every sense of the word. The Electrical Union calls for three years of apprenticeship as groundmen, and he is not allowed to imperil his own or his fellow workmen's life by climbing and getting among a network of wires. By the time his three years are up, between the instructions he has received and the use of his own judgment, he is supposed to be qualified to enter the union.

Citizen.

Mobile, June 26, 1906.

Peter W. Collins,

Editor of ELECTRICAL WORKER,
Springfield, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I have just received copy of June WORKER, and note therein a list of Locals that have contributed to the relief of the homeless and destitute members of the I. B. E. W. here resultant from the terrible disaster of April 18th. I wrote you under date of 12th inst., and tried to convey something of the gratitude the brothers here feel towards the Locals of the I. B. E. W. for their generous assistance.

I now wish to give you a list of the Locals here on the Coast that have sent their donations direct to me; and of course could not be in the list you published:

L. U. 61 of Los Angeles.....	\$100.00
" 316 of Ogden, Utah.....	175.00
" 76 of Tacoma, Wash.....	50.00
" 77 of Seattle, Wash.....	172.00
" 477 of San Bernardino.....	25.00
" 121 of Denver, Colo.....	10.00
" 418 of Pasadena.....	37.00
From the I. B. E. W. direct.....	100.00
Total	\$669.00

In addition to this sum sent to me direct, Local Unions 61 and 116 have made large shipments of tools and sent money to the Locals affected, direct. The I. B. E. W. gave \$100.00 to each of the four Locals; and a number of Locals throughout the country have sent to the locals direct. I am sorry I have not a list of the Locals thus sending money to send to you for publication. I can only say in conclusion, that our treatment by the entire brotherhood has been most generous, and shall never be forgotten; it makes me feel proud to even belong to an organization that lives up to the obligation and practices real unionism.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

J. L. Cook,

Sec.-Treas. of Joint Relief Committee.
Oakland Cal., June 28, 1906.

Further contributions to San Francisco Fund.

Local Union.	Amount.
42—Utica, N. Y.....	\$ 10.00
334—Mobile Ala.....	10.00
400—Barre, Vt.....	10.00
348—Calgary, Can.....	5.00
3—New York, N. Y.....	14.00
457—Altoona, Pa.....	10.00
224—New Bedford, Mass.....	3.50

Travelers Cards Deposited in June.

Name	Issued by L. U. No.	Deposited in I. U. No.
Frank Axman.....	79	79
F. Andlen.....	41	68
J. Askren.....	2	479
J. N. Adams.....	2	50
R. C. Baird.....	169	283
Frank Buschardt.....	87	45
Geo. Breen.....	345	153
L. Bertsch.....	217	76
Arthur Bassler.....	42	210
G. C. Button.....	84	109
W. T. Brown.....	283	50
H. Burgoyne.....	345	430
Al. Bair.....	125	316
Thos. Birmingham.....	140	44
H. Beaton.....	360	45
R. A. Brogan.....	5	133
F. Chase.....	451	283
Thos. W. Cook.....	147	157
W. J. Cheny.....	45	79
Oliver Christ.....	40	124
D. N. Cooper.....	48	40
T. W. Cotter.....	95	36
G. E. Carson.....	13	9
Wm. Costella.....	79	42
Christ Corcoran.....	87	81
A. M. Dugo.....	118	54
M. Dougherty.....	221	194
F. K. Dechene.....	449	449
C. Dahl.....	58	58
W. C. Davis.....	125	185
Geo. B. Duncan.....	16	16
Thos. Diggins.....	328	79
Byron Earl.....	56	45
J. L. Evans.....	100	108
Wm. H. Eckels.....	345	161
H. Engelbright.....	151	73
F. B. Fay.....	470	370
Wm. Fleming.....	79	79
H. W. Gill.....	316	291
G. T. Gorham.....	14	326
R. A. Gamewell.....	121	283
Albert Griffith.....	210	79
J. J. Gilroy.....	449	316
H. J. Hover.....	39	39
Roy Hunt.....	420	173
E. N. Higgins.....	427	279
T. C. Hamilton.....	193	173
J. H. Hallock.....	420	173
H. N. Haworth.....	25	279
Louis Horine.....	464	38
G. P. Halford.....	73	31
Chas. L. Johnson.....	356	479
J. J. Odenwald.....	26	68
Tom Knighton.....	2	112
J. Ladd.....	465	61
Frank Lacy.....	169	283
Peter Lawless.....	137	299
Jno. R. Lancaster.....	173	17
Lewis Lawers.....	236	197
C. H. Louthay.....	148	361
F. E. Lochman.....	1	1
A. G. Libby.....	233	418
C. F. Liebrandt.....	151	151
M. J. Lavelle.....	151	470
G. A. Leath.....	438	26
Jos. Lozier.....	140	79
Fred Leise.....	21	79

Name	Issued by L. U. No.	Deposited in L. U. No.	Name	Issued by L. U. No.	Deposited in L. U. No.
Chas. W. Swapp.....	461	299	E. J. Pratt.....	68	134
W. W. Nichols.....	19	40	G. C. Longacre.....	193	112
K. E. Norton.....	2	479	Frank Martin.....	55	40
A. H. Nemsick.....	356	9	Fred Munyon.....	151	40
F. Payne.....	9	291	Frank Roberts.....	40	40
T. M. Parker.....	2	479	E. Grube.....	445	196
Clifton Perry.....	57	17	W. R. Fisher.....	151	6
Matty Reynolds.....	42	42	G. E. Young.....	61	401
Ross Ripple.....	299	490	Walter McClure.....	42	79
Geo. Richards.....	2	479	R. A. Heeater.....	307	79
M. E. Ryan.....	79	479	Jno. Maxwell.....	300	79
Lawrence Ryan.....	56	56	A. J. Cooper.....	79	79
S. Read.....	217	191	W. J. Cook.....	79	79
A. L. Reynolds.....	57	449	C. F. Frickle.....	79	79
Lewis Stone.....	227	42	E. G. McMinn.....	42	79
Geo. Sommers.....	77	185	J. Keough.....	79	79
F. Strohl.....	73	191	W. M. Hinley.....	79	79
W. J. Souther.....	73	73	C. M. James.....	56	79
Lee Spriggs.....	283	356	Jas. B. Nichols.....	421	79
C. S. Sisenby.....	283	283	D. N. Cooper.....	40	79
J. B. Simpkins.....	151	151	A. K. Duvall.....	307	79
B. Stein.....	83	73	Jno. A. Insal.....	45	79
J. M. Sears.....	80	80	S. J. Northcott.....	2	193
Dora Sigler.....	25	157	S. S. Kniply.....	73	291
C. V. Stillwell.....	162	40	Wesley Themple.....	57	291
J. M. Slaybaugh.....	176	40	Wm. Robinson.....	39	79
B. E. Sutton.....	217	76	A. E. Boline.....	12	40
F. A. Steele.....	217	76	A. B. Kellond.....	39	79
G. St. John.....	151	9	C. F. Riley.....	57	40
Chas. Spahr.....	356	175	H. Burgoyn.....	430	79
Chas. Shomaker.....	245	39	O. H. Norton.....	40	79
Joe Schmidt.....	474	1	H. Owens.....	177	177
J. M. Thompson.....	1	80	E. O. Sheperd.....	87	29
R. L. Taylor.....	139	139	Donald Frazier.....	9	134
Fleming Underwood.....	479	316	J. F. Glass.....	283	250
F. F. Wagner.....	38	108	F. Hobbs.....	151	250
W. L. Walker.....	251	109	J. W. Altfather.....	227	112
E. E. Wadsworth.....	314	76	Wm. Montague.....	183	112
J. McCarthy.....	96	485	J. T. Sukes.....	16	112
J. R. Daily.....	211	98	J. B. Pearce.....	101	112
Phillip Feinstein.....	28	98	A. Stanley Nathason.....	148	112
C. S. Underwood.....	14	214	W. T. Briggs.....	20	20
Chas. Shertz.....	80	80	W. B. Hancock.....	177	177
Lawrence Lisle.....	118	54	C. C. Anderson.....	474	177
J. Wright.....	9	54	J. H. Doyll.....	313	313
W. M. Rich.....	9	311	W. Sydnor.....	148	313
Jos. Duboe.....	189	54	S. W. Smith.....	61	14
M. McMillin.....	10	54	F. W. Rowe.....	153	14
W. M. Flemming.....	79	20	F. L. McLean.....	80	101
G. W. Leininger.....	55	47	L. D. Short.....	220	156
Wm. Dendon.....	79	436	Geo. Coombs.....	211	98
J. M. Rhodes.....	450	116	A. G. Libby.....	418	233
W. A. Smith.....	6	116	C. Cosgrove.....	164	134
Thos. Boyd.....	61	116	Ed. Hughes.....	44	275
W. C. Hensley.....	130	124	C. White.....	250	250
L. R. Hough.....	356	330	C. C. Davis.....	151	317
John Culsen.....	98	22	L. E. Hale.....	151	317
Frank Seaman.....	265	265	F. N. Cooley.....	404	317
C. T. Cain.....	40	265	W. R. Meadows.....	54	118
A. D. Byler.....	335	134	Roy Hughes.....	54	118
F. E. Bramley.....	185	185	Chrs. Gates.....	79	399
H. L. Bartholomy.....	24	24	Frank Cook.....	227	177
W. S. Taylor.....	24	24	J. H. Johnson.....	80	148
Frank Wise.....	75	24	A. B. Damon.....	189	426
C. E. Margott.....	8	38	Jerry Sharp.....	245	17
C. C. Morrison.....	2	134	Cavanaugh, Wm.....	5	14
R. F. Lafourcade.....	148	313	J. R. Weikel.....	116	73
H. E. Taylor.....	27	313	M. C. Londrigan.....	335	112
C. E. Carlson.....	465	106	Coleman Lacy.....	382	16
F. Allen.....	6	38	J. W. Lowrie.....	157	209
Edgar Garvin.....	56	38	F. M. Michael.....	84	16
G. J. Wagner.....	134	38	Frank Owens.....	25	209
Chas. Fuller.....	133	38	C. A. Sides.....	429	16
Jno. Kane.....	41	38	W. W. Teney.....	84	16
Chas. Marquette.....	5	38	E. T. Tilley.....	196	9
Thos. Callen.....	39	38	W. H. Witherspoon.....	345	16
Otto Bressert.....	1	134	L. F. Young.....	151	9
F. A. Babel.....	1	134	Jno. Zinkoski.....	112	16
Edward Tompkins.....	139	325	V. Barker.....	61	169
Ed. Kleinman.....	212	134	Jas. S. Baird.....	1	1
E. L. Peterson.....	347	134	Harry Beasley.....	10	10
J. R. Munn.....	134	134	S. G. Beckwith.....	408	185
I. N. Fowler.....	3	134	Chas. Beasley.....	256	318
H. Rubens.....	376	134			

JUL 1906

Name	Issued by L. U. No.	Deposited in L. U. No.	Name	Issued by L. U. No.	Deposited in L. U. No.
Frank Beecher.....	162	151	W. R. Harris.....	408	483
F. Calkins.....	131	197	Geo. Heyne.....	477	151
C. H. Case.....	137	331	Dan Henry.....	449	483
F. Chick.....	73	125	L. T. Henry.....	316	34
J. V. Childress.....	104	15	C. O. Henderson.....	14	143
Phil Cassady.....	4	42	M. Hennessy.....	309	1
J. A. Chisholm.....	316	185	H. E. Heatl.....	173	420
H. M. Chase.....	274	158	M. A. Hogan.....	57	479
W. C. Chapman.....	323	112	Wm. Holderbaum.....	143	39
R. H. Clark.....	14	246	C. C. Howard.....	10	481
Richie Clark.....	185	9	F. L. Holmes.....	104	299
A. E. Clark.....	145	205	John Hoiland.....	299	21
Pau J. Curtis.....	151	180	A. J. Huntin.....	261	79
S. E. Crouch.....	125	418	Ben Huffman.....	420	479
T. F. Crawford.....	117	477	Wm. Irving.....	151	361
Roscoe Combs.....	177	16	Chas. Johnson.....	29	299
S. B. Crouch.....	125	125	S. Johnson.....	445	205
E. I. Durrell.....	151	61	M. B. Johnson.....	322	185
G. T. Dunn.....	365	365	Ebb James.....	341	418
C. E. Bilott.....	204	14	Henry Jelinger.....	39	40
R. W. Bohannon.....	112	118	R. A. Jackson.....	2	335
J. A. Boyd.....	406	220	S. H. Jacquist.....	24	6
Thos. Bradley.....	309	139	N. Jackson.....	151	125
J. B. Bridges.....	335	70	Fred Kringuir.....	39	40
L. Bronson.....	372	372	L. King.....	151	291
J. P. Brown.....	430	22	J. R. Klapp.....	77	125
T. E. Bronsdon.....	162	479	B. Lester.....	300	79
J. M. Burch.....	57	283	D. L. Lettore.....	156	130
Edward Butler.....	464	283	H. E. Levar.....	356	144
Wm. C. Burdick.....	3	5	Chas. Lunney.....	265	185
Wm. F. Burns.....	209	17	C. K. Lucar.....	356	356
A. J. Blair.....	465	223	Fred Ladd.....	300	79
E. L. Bliss.....	99	86	Wm. McShea.....	26	98
O. M. Anderson.....	156	155	Chas. McCarthy.....	47	87
O. O. Adams.....	84	318	J. W. Murray.....	66	4
J. M. Adams.....	291	125	J. E. Munding.....	474	318
J. F. McCann.....	55	125	H. Murray.....	401	36
Claude K. Campbell.....	278	481	C. H. Morris.....	172	54
L. J. Durrell.....	151	61	W. T. Morgan.....	23	31
Chas. Dotson.....	151	479	J. W. Morris.....	25	2
T. Doran.....	283	361	R. T. DeMoss.....	183	16
Hasting Dorem.....	149	193	J. M. Morris.....	61	125
E. C. Dickerson.....	2	265	J. T. Miller.....	84	318
Geo. L. Davis.....	24	187	E. T. Medlin.....	84	84
W. B. Davis.....	283	36	J. Miller.....	145	17
B. Day.....	314	191	L. R. Miller.....	474	118
I. J. Esulman.....	61	125	J. A. Mills.....	151	151
Jno. J. McEachem.....	104	104	A. L. Mero.....	87	479
L. J. Evans.....	169	169	Edw. McNeill.....	399	258
C. A. Elmore.....	477	125	J. J. McDermott.....	217	317
Chas. Franklin.....	25	118	F. O'Mara.....	151	62
B. A. Freeman.....	61	418	Fred Maricle.....	79	459
Ed. P. Finney.....	481	481	J. W. McManaman.....	204	318
W. M. Fisher.....	148	299	J. F. Masterson.....	39	101
Frank Files.....	97	143	T. H. Martin.....	240	98
H. I. Foster.....	399	104	L. W. Marlow.....	84	84
A. C. Alford.....	80	21	T. W. Marting.....	6	401
F. D. Ferguson.....	61	6	F. March.....	73	125
Tom Farmer.....	61	479	D. E. Mead.....	79	79
Andrew Fate.....	237	479	Theo. Wellman.....	151	361
Wm. McFadden.....	83	116	Jno. Magle.....	151	283
Geo. H. Fuller.....	275	479	H. W. Medlin.....	84	84
W. L. Gray.....	309	197	M. S. Mead.....	278	231
E. Grafenecker.....	151	169	Bert Metzler.....	54	196
J. D. Graves.....	356	216	J. A. O'Donnell.....	218	62
W. Gate.....	130	83	Theo. Ottendohl.....	61	9
W. A. Glass.....	335	288	J. Orr.....	151	401
C. M. Gochanour.....	57	197	B. S. Newby.....	286	125
J. Goul.....	291	125	E. D. Wentworth.....	32	19
J. Goul.....	125	291	Elsie Needy.....	19	193
E. M. Gandy.....	227	27	R. B. Newell.....	28	26
Harry Gamble.....	2	162	B. E. Nichols.....	75	70
A. Gallagher.....	14	299	Jno. Nick.....	79	459
C. W. Gatewood.....	129	129	O. Nutting.....	112	286
J. E. Gillett.....	57	125	J. C. DeRue.....	334	481
R. Girard.....	445	205	E. Pugh.....	57	125
J. Gensbeckler.....	38	8	J. G. Pulliam.....	227	136
Ed. Hanser.....	283	36	N. E. Pulwy.....	291	125
Geo. E. Hast.....	295	345	J. W. Presley.....	309	197
C. C. Hagerman.....	253	47	L. H. Preston.....	151	125
W. Hagarty.....	98	448	C. W. Pierce.....	134	9
Fred Hays.....	10	481	Bert Piper.....	265	185
Wm. Hammond.....	57	65	A. J. Pittendrigh.....	428	125

Name	Issued by L. U. No.	Deposited in L. U. No.	Name	Issued by L. U. No.	Deposited in L. U. No.
R. J. Peschman.....	66	83	A. Shackelford.....	151	169
Arthur Peters.....	53	299	W. C. Bledsoe.....	116	279
H. A. Perkins.....	99	86	Chas. McGuire.....	465	23
P. Perry.....	245	17	A. W. Wright.....	2	23
Fred Palterson.....	32	62	J. G. Sigler.....	165	80
G. R. Potts.....	220	220	Thos. West.....	99	80
Harry Pardy.....	421	79	M. Fanning.....	140	137
N. W. Pannell.....	283	361	D. N. Ellis.....	283	57
W. E. Payne.....	316	185	Geo. Swearingen.....	316	57
C. L. Palmetoer.....	38	38	J. W. Dowtith.....	156	221
J. W. Pooney.....	83	9	J. E. Mead.....	316	57
Roy Lee.....	125	317	E. Worath.....	172	176
Wm. Robinson.....	2	39	H. Cokendorfer.....	101	2
G. W. Roberts.....	36	340	Fred Rowland.....	70	479
Jno Roth.....	240	98	Geo. W. Newby.....	61	57
F. S. Ridley.....	465	151	Joe McDonald.....	1	2
Jas. Riley.....	418	483	Grant Gatlin.....	479	57
Thos. Rhodes.....	156	95	D. R. Isdell.....	61	57
D. T. Rader.....	308	369	C. Sharpe.....	101	2
G. C. Rhodes.....	453	382	Daniel Frazier.....	29	20
Jno. Ramon.....	213	73	Geo. A. Mitchell.....	316	283
E. H. Slater.....	61	2	J. P. Collins.....	283	283
Harry Suppen.....	245	112	J. S. Whipple.....	99	140
F. Stiles.....	409	394	C. F. Wugermach.....	99	140
Stephen Winsby.....	251	196	Jos. Brown.....	55	51
J. P. Starke.....	84	318	Fred Buch.....	55	55
Arnold Smith.....	21	331	Jno. J. Welsh.....	42	210
Geo. Smith.....	83	407	W. H. Moon.....	251	126
C. Small.....	456	124	F. A. Conklin.....	140	210
Vernon Shipman.....	42	79	F. C. Sonant.....	56	143
W. M. Strong.....	465	465	A. E. Rigsbee.....	121	438
J. C. Shadwick.....	151	121	J. Makinney.....	47	47
C. W. Sharpless.....	283	418	A. Watkins.....	29	21
H. Shafer.....	65	483	C. W. Stevenson.....	260	265
P. W. Shaw.....	225	225	Axel Bundsen.....	316	265
F. H. Sherman.....	220	220	M. Graven.....	172	280
D. Sheridan.....	1	83	J. E. Burton.....	227	345
E. G. Shoenberger.....	44	197	J. H. Hudgins.....	227	345
E. M. Schrock.....	151	151	Earl Johnson.....	70	68
Jas. Saffell.....	309	112	T. M. Cunningham.....	118	10
J. A. Sales.....	9	112	W. W. Davis.....	21	113
Melvin Sanders.....	353	435	E. B. Hepworth.....	98	52
Chas. Turner.....	6	465	Geo. Servis.....	140	137
Wm. Trost.....	275	479	J. I. Smith.....	345	2
Ed. C. Tryon.....	80	112	T. M. Slocum.....	314	76
Davis Toomer.....	95	79	W. H. Chase.....	100	261
E. A. Toll.....	153	481	A. A. Willeksen.....	360	360
Chas. H. Thomas.....	283	265	J. Stella.....	392	137
H. C. Taylor.....	54	10	Chas. Condor.....	140	137
C. J. Vuncannon.....	324	279	H. Hahn.....	140	137
A. S. Wortman.....	360	360	Henry Yost.....	206	206
C. Webster.....	61	116	Chas. Edwards.....	24	283
W. C. Weaver.....	151	301	W. C. Jenkins.....	213	340
J. E. Werty.....	326	14	E. J. Best.....	61	376
J. T. Webbter.....	80	112	Thad Rose.....	418	61
J. W. Wright.....	125	125	E. H. Brooks.....	56	33
S. W. Wigmore.....	125	125	Peter Bungard.....	345	356
K. G. Williams.....	36	151	T. C. Hamilton.....	173	356
W. D. Wirney.....	283	36	A. Hyness.....	247	137
C. Van Winckle.....	5	14	Wm. Brazill.....	83	83
H. L. Winfree.....	345	266	W. H. Bradly.....	84	345
Jas. R. Wilson.....	365	365	J. Sayer.....	105	39
A. E. Walton.....	9	430	Geo. Murry.....	291	47
Ernest Williams.....	83	407	M. S. Tripp.....	140	137
H. R. Williams.....	48	479	D. Miller.....	87	91
Wm. L. Wickhem.....	151	283	M. C. Greenfield.....	285	31
G. T. Williams.....	2	356	H. L. Miller.....	92	300
J. A. White.....	361	361	W. M. Boswell.....	39	256
J. F. Wheeler.....	418	36	Berton Perry.....	17	75
Hank Wheelan.....	300	79	F. L. McTean.....	80	80
J. W. Wheeler.....	12	479	E. W. Hanschild.....	9	117
J. C. White.....	39	15	J. C. Hunter.....	211	68
J. J. Whelan.....	2	233	Chas. Detburner.....	83	187
Fred A. Wood.....	Gen. Office	15	Geo. Henderson.....	477	61
T. E. Walters.....	64	126	Richard Mills.....	73	201
C. H. Wooden.....	28	211	J. A. Campbell.....	449	291
J. S. Walker.....	24	125	Geo. Metropolisky.....	151	450
Fred Inackebush.....	121	479	Forest Jordan.....	151	151
E. G. Lenilli.....	17	21	C. V. Stillwell.....	40	39
F. A. Martin.....	316	57	W. T. Knight.....	80	68
C. F. Ohrt.....	278	149	Geo. Evans.....	125	291
D. P. Reagan.....	234	267	Fred Marshall.....	40	40
Geo. Hester.....	101	2	B. C. Davis.....	36	225
Geo. McGuire.....	2	57	J. Crowley.....	151	258

Name	Issued by L. U. No.	Deposited in L. U. No.	Name	Issued by L. U. No.	Deposited in L. U. No.
Chas Shannon	17	17	D. B. O'Keefe	151	180
J. D. McCune	291	450	W. J. Kelly	134	135
James Quinn	138	17	A. P. Kellord	335	39
B. F. Butler	408	73	R. C. Kenney	409	43
Harry Able	193	34	D. McKenzie	151	151
W. J. Radcliff	318	78	Warren Wilmot	G.O.	77
R. H. Spencer	418	116	B. Berkley	16	2
Thos. Hynan	24	31	A. J. Winn	375	65
Jas. Upton	2	356	Fred Taylor	65	65
R. G. Briant	345	356	C. H. Snyder	283	57
E. M. Bartley	356	356	D. J. Smith	193	149
Elvert Griggsby	25	176	J. E. Beckman	151	57
T. Millerick	392	137	Peter Brennan	316	57
C. Montgomery	137	137	W. A. Akers	251	2
R. Schwartz	3	3	C. J. Clinger	4	2
B. B. Brooks	323	345	H. J. Ferrell	291	57
J. J. Kelley	184	415	W. W. Elliott	16	2
L. Wippler	3	3	Geo. J. Libolt	55	162
Geo. W. Westston	341	187	H. V. Swan	125	291
Wm. McDonald	246	299	Frank Farrell	80	421
W. B. Strong	300	299	Thos. DeJean	74	10
Fred Bruce	356	356	Peter Bolin	10	481
C. E. Faulk	221	72	J. A. Eck	10	481
A. A. Blystone	221	72	Jno. Donahue	10	481
Wm. Vice, Jr.	299	331	Grant Peck	10	481
J. W. Gates	309	331	J. Collins	321	193
I. R. Allen	265	372	F. C. Duvale	109	193
Jno. Eschback	26	98	Ernest Hanson	98	211
A. Minch	156	95	Mark White	98	211
Gus Beall	78	136	C. H. Bender	98	211
W. F. McCheen	151	401	J. K. Thompson	5	141
L. E. Knapp	142	141	Grant Green	139	421
F. P. Maguire	99	99	W. H. Spriggs	57	193
Arthur F. Miller	99	99	F. W. Miley	266	266
M. E. Smith	101	39	W. G. Welch	391	391
Ray Belcher	61	283	Frank Doyle	42	79
Scribner, J. B.	61	151	J. M. Wiggins	14	97
J. S. Zane	151	151	P. E. Woods	227	345
R. McWilliams	61	151	W. W. McNeil	449	291
J. McConaha	151	151	N. Jackson	125	291
R. Swearinger	61	151	Burd Gisle	177	316
S. Howey	187	83	C. E. Bastan	125	291
G. W. Ross	309	2	M. C. Davis	185	291
W. T. Brown	283	2	H. M. Baker	356	197
Grover C. Merritt	16	2	Geo. Clark	23	57
R. R. Sinclair	151	479	Arthur Maulke	12	57
T. Whalen	151	479	H. S. Sherman	475	68
Ernest A. Ahlstroms	68	217	W. B. Martin	151	57
H. W. Farmer	73	217	O. F. Hendricks	196	57
Fred Gross	73	217	R. C. Majors	356	57
P. A. Griffen	79	81	D. R. Patton	151	57
Wm. H. Bowers	258	20	T. E. Jeffs	96	485
W. W. Hancock	5	41	J. T. Lambert	96	485
Hugo Jarger	41	41	Jno. Collins	96	485
Matt Harrigan	389	140	E. M. Perkins	204	23
James H. Martin	24	435	R. E. Mapel	10	39
Lawrence McDonald	24	435	G. R. Maxwell	55	321
C. M. Barbary	6	1	Nelson Mighells	39	282
O. G. Helmuth	87	287	K. D. Mighell	209	282
A. R. Blue	151	162	F. G. Moore	420	173
A. Patton	98	52	Geo. Murray	9	291
W. D. Thomas	6	180	L. C. Gible	418	17
L. H. Davis	215	60	H. P. Grover	407	17
W. L. McKennan	287	29	A. H. McGelvery	21	299
Geo. W. Edwards	287	29	H. J. Mercer	313	79
S. X. Callahan	215	60	Geo. McCloy	54	153
J. W. Sneed	57	250	Frank Murphy	79	79
Lee Spriggs	356	350	Olof Mauseth	314	73
W. C. Branner	109	350	N. A. Matthews	151	283
J. F. Hurney	340	340	Jno. H. Mitchell	28	52
W. G. West	156	330	Francis Moran	36	36
Jos. Fairbanks	3	310	Ed. Mullen	151	2
H. C. Thompson	149	117	W. J. Kister	25	2
A. C. Smith	148	27	Fred Isabell	2	2
G. A. Barnhart	6	250	F. E. Hudsons	25	2
A. Johnson	61	154	Wm. E. Deal	227	2
R. McKinnon	405	217	Chas. Sollars	2	2
L. A. Poor	77	217	Chas. N. Berger	215	2
Fred Johnson	134	217	M. C. Sappington	2	2
F. Dowding	73	217	M. T. Sankey	316	2
A. H. Campbell	65	217	O. W. Searse	151	57
F. H. Williams	404	217	Aug. Schmidt	34	1
Ed. Lemon	73	217	L. N. Snider	283	57
F. Kent	25	116	W. A. Springfield	16	2

Name	Issued by L. U. No.	Deposited in L. U. No.
R. Steinburg	66	57
L. L. Swindle.....	126	320
A. E. Roach.....	349	231
B. W. Miles.....	104	205
P. C. McShane.....	61	61

Donations by Local Unions to Southern District.

This is the amount received from local unions up to July 1, 1906.

L. U. No.	Amount	L. U. No.	Amount
2.....	\$60.00	159.....	\$10.00
9.....	20.00	166.....	5.00
10.....	25.00	169.....	8.50
15.....	40.00	172.....	13.00
17.....	25.00	173.....	3.00
19.....	5.00	179.....	2.40
20.....	15.00	192.....	25.00
21.....	9.25	193.....	9.90
22.....	10.00	195.....	5.00
25.....	25.00	201.....	7.00
26.....	50.00	204.....	5.00
27.....	25.00	210.....	23.00
31.....	5.00	225.....	5.00
43.....	6.30	243.....	4.00
45.....	10.00	251.....	3.00
47.....	10.00	256.....	8.60
50.....	10.00	265.....	50.00
54.....	10.00	280.....	5.00
55.....	5.00	282.....	10.00
57.....	40.00	283.....	13.05
65.....	50.00	288.....	3.20
66.....	12.00	296.....	1.00
67.....	10.00	299.....	15.00
68.....	49.80	308.....	1.00
75.....	16.00	317.....	9.80
77.....	30.00	331.....	7.10
79.....	118.60	324.....	5.00
87.....	40.00	330.....	30.00
90.....	10.00	335.....	2.80
91.....	5.00	338.....	6.00
93.....	17.00	339.....	7.75
95.....	10.00	350.....	25.00
103.....	50.00	356.....	150.00
108.....	12.30	368.....	40.00
112.....	50.00	376.....	50.00
118.....	10.00	398.....	5.00
121.....	50.00	407.....	7.10
125.....	25.00	438.....	1.80
142.....	20.00	449.....	15.00
147.....	5.00	451.....	13.50
147.....	2.50	457.....	5.00
148.....	29.10	462.....	3.00
149.....	25.00	465.....	10.00
155.....	15.00	474.....	25.00
W. J. Radcliffe & Ferguson.....	\$1.00		

Dale Smith, Pres. D. C.

THE TOILER.

By Francesca Di Maria Palmer.

Every morn at the foot of the hill
I begin the climb anew,
And upward I roll my stone until
The night comes down, and the dew,
While still far off gleams the mountain crest
Through a path of tangled rue.

Clasping the stone close to my breast,
I'm hopeful the dark night through;
But arms grow weary and hearts grow chill,
The stone rolls backward whither it will,
And every morn at the foot of the hill,
I begin the climb anew.

—Cosmopolitan.

THE LINEMANS DREAM.

Last evening I was talking
With a lineman aged and gray,
Who told me of a dream he had;
I think 'twas Christmas day.

While snoozing in his bedroom
The vision came to view,
For he saw an angel enter,
Dressed in garments white and new.

Said the angel I'm from heaven,
The Lord just sent me down,
To bring you up to glory,
And put on your golden crown.

You've been a friend to every one,
And worked hard night and day,
You have strung out many a mile of wire,
On mighty stingy pay.

So we want you up in glory,
For you have labored hard,
And the good Lord is preparing
Your eternal just reward.

Then the angel and the Lineman
Started up toward glory's gate,
But when passing close to hades
The angel murmured wait.

I have got a place to show you,
It's the hottest place in Hell,
Where the Bosses who never paid you,
In torment always dwell.

And behold the Lineman saw them,
His Bosses by the score,
And grabbing up a chair and fan,
He wanted nothing more.

But was bound to sit and watch them,
As they sizzle singe and burn,
And his eyes would rest on Bosses,
Whichever way he'd turn.

Said the angel come on Lineman,
There is the pearly gates I see,
But the Lineman only muttered,
This is heaven enough for me.

He refused to go on farther,
But preferred to sit and gaze,
At that crowd of rank old Bosses,
As they lay there in the blaze.

But just then the Linemans bedroom clock
Cuckooed the hour of seven,
And he waked to find himself,
In neither Hell nor Heaven.

Yours truly,

A. Hikes.

No. 161, Uniontown, Pa.

WORDS OF STRENGTH.

There are three lessons I would write,
Three words, as with a burning pen,
In tracings of eternal light
Upon the hearts of men.

Have hope! Though clouds environ now
And gladness hides her face in scorn,
Put thou the shadow from thy brow—
No night but has its morn.

Have faith! Where'er thy work be driven—
The calm's disport, the tempest's mirth—
Know this: God rules the hosts of heaven,
The inhabitants of earth.

Have love! Not love alone for one.
But man as man thy brother call,
And scatter like the circling sun
Thy charities on all.

Thus grave these words upon thy soul—
Hope, faith and love—and thou shalt find,
Strength when life's surges rudest roll,
Light when thou else were blind.

—Schiller.

INJUNCTION EXTENDED—WHERE NEXT?

BY SAMUEL GOMPERS.

How necessary it is for organized labor to watch legislation to prevent, by all proper means, the enactment of tyrannical and unjust statutes, and finally to make it plain to candidates and politicians that they can not injure and wrong labor with impunity, is illustrated by a series of episodes reported in the Illinois press. Tyranny has its logic, as well as liberty, and "it is the first step that is difficult."

Probably one of the worst decisions ever rendered in any American state was that given a few weeks ago by a Chicago judge in an injunction case. Under that decision it is a crime to call a sympathetic strike in Illinois.

This is a new development in the injunction business. It establishes a new principle, a new invasion of labor's rights. It is an extraordinary decision. How could the judge render it?

The answer is suggestive.

Some years ago, when organized labor was less vigilant and less determined than it is now, the Illinois legislature enacted a reactionary statute prohibiting boycotting in any form and making it a criminal offense.

The injunction lawyers thereupon began to ask the courts to put specific prohibitions against boycotting in the restraining orders against strikers, and the courts were too obliging to refuse.

In one case an appeal was taken from such an order, and the appellate court was inclined to strike out or modify the prohibition of boycotting, so as to leave the workmen enjoined to carry on a peaceable, orderly boycott. But the statute was in the way. It was not a question of principle, or of reasonable application of common law doctrines, but of following the statutes of the state. So the court permitted the anti-boycott clause to stand.

That was bad enough, but worse was to come. A difficulty arose later between building contractors and a "fake" union of stone cutters on the one hand, and the old, regular, genuine stone cutters' union of Chicago on the other. The latter union struck and demanded the adoption of the union shop article. The building trades of the city sympathized with it, as did all building trades unions, and, in some instances, sympathetic strikes were called by the Chicago Building Trades Council.

It never occurred to any officer of the federated body, or of any local represented in it, that there was anything illegal in the calling of a sympathetic strike in support of the stone cutters' union. But an expert injunction lawyer applied to a judge of the circuit court for an order to prohibit all further action along the line in question on the part of the council and the unions not directly interested in the stone cutters' controversy. He denied the application with the laconic remark that he did not see how he could prevent men from striking for any reason sufficient in their own eyes.

This was good sense. Strikes are lawful in Illinois, as elsewhere, and if it is lawful to strike sympathetically, it can not be unlawful to *call* a sympathetic strike.

However, the persistent lawyer took his application to another judge of another court, and here he was successful. The second judge, always regarded as a progressive and clear-headed man, found himself constrained to grant the injunction.

His reasoning was as follows: It is true that men may strike for any reason or without any reason. It is true that men may advise or request other men to do anything which the latter may do of their own motion. But the boycott law is an express limitation of the right to call strikes of a *certain kind*.

What is a purely sympathetic strike but a boycott, asks labor's opponents? Men may be boycotted as well as goods. To say to an employer that unless he will do a certain thing as desired by A. B. and C; E, F. and G will be called out on strike, though they have no personal grievance and no direct, material, economic interest in the difficulty with A. B. and C, is to threaten him with a boycott. Now, the statute prohibits men from organizing or ordering or calling a boycott, and hence it is the duty of the Illinois courts, under the precedents and the statute, to enjoin the *calling* of strikes that are essential and really boycotts.

And so it is now impossible in Illinois to *call* a sympathetic strike, although it is possible and lawful to strike out of sympathy without an order from a union or council representing several unions.

The situation is absurd on its face, but the boycott statute is responsible for the anomaly.

Many men in a position to know, insist that the judge intended to be fair and logical. In other respects he modified the injunction in accordance with reason and equity. He refused to enjoin "peaceable persuasion" and peaceable picketing. He pointed out that the boycott act left him without discretion as regards the application for an injunction against a strike that was not distinguishable from a boycott.

One point escaped him, it would seem.

If the boycott statute prohibits the calling of certain strikes it should be declared unconstitutional.

Can the legislature prohibit men from advising others to do what they have a right to do? It is unfortunate that this objection was not raised. It is not too late to raise it now, on appeal.

Meanwhile, we repeat, the lesson of this situation is plain. Legislation must be watched more vigilantly, and our lawmakers must be taught proper respect for the rights, claims, and reasonable wishes of organized labor—organized labor which advocates, champions, protects, and promotes the rights and interests of all labor.

THE DIGNITY OF LABOR.

(BY PROF. IRA W. HOWERTH, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.)

The true end or object of life is to live. Men may talk about "the sweet uses of adversity," the discipline of sorrow, and the moral advantages derived from affliction and suffering, but the fact remains that happiness or enjoyment is the sole end of life. Herbert Spencer says:

"No school can avoid taking for the ultimate moral aim a desirable state of feeling, called by whatever name—gratification, enjoyment, happiness."

This, we believe, is undeniable. To the great end of living all labor and learning, manners and morals, science and art, even character itself, are means. The attainment of happiness through the enlargement of life is the conscious aim of all worthy effort, and the motive and inspiration of every worthy life. Jesus expressed the object of his mission in the world by saying: "I have come that they might have life and that they might have it more abundantly." And the same great thinker uttered a profound economic truth when He inquired: "For what shall it profit a man if he gain the whole

world and lose his life, and what shall a man give in exchange for his life." Life is the *summum bonum*. It is what all the world is seeking. The desire to live, quantitatively and qualitatively, is the mainspring of progress. The will to live is the dynamic of the universe. The life ideal is therefore the loftiest that can be raised. "The life is more than meat and the body more than raiment."

That true living should be the object of life is a proposition which seems obvious enough, and yet there is plenty of evidence to show that it is not generally apprehended. Such expressions as "art for art's sake" and "truth for truth's sake" imply that there are human pursuits that are ends in themselves.

The mad scramble for wealth, in which human dignity, moral refinement and æsthetic appreciation are sacrificed, make it plain enough that some make wealth the end and life the means. The unqualified commendation of men who needlessly narrow, exhaust and shorten their lives in business or in manual labor, and

the widespread tolerance, if not approval, of industrial conditions which make such narrowing and exhaustion a commonplace necessity, are plain indication that others regard work as the end and life as the means. This is putting the cart before the horse. It is fundamentally wrong and mischievous. "Man is the measure of all things, and whatever detracts from the real dignity and happiness of man's life, whatever shortens and degrades it, men must learn, not to exalt and respect, but to scorn and destroy. Nothing is worthy to endure that does not contribute to true living.

But what are we to understand by living? Different men have different conceptions of it. "One man's meat is another man's poison." Is there, then, no absolute standard of life? Is one man's conception of living as good as another's? Obviously, no. Human life, like all things else, has its standard of perfection. There is an ideal standard of living which it is the business of the sciences of individual and social life, taking due consideration of the facts, conditions and possibilities of human nature to erect.

Many efforts in this direction have been made, and, we may assume, with a fair approach to accuracy. Spencer and other philosophers have defined complete living in terms of the duration, maintenance and perfecting of life, and the economists have set forth the objective "standard of comfort;" that is, a standard of the means of life. This standard must, of course, be a variable one, but one could wish that Professor Marshall's idea of the necessities of the unskilled laborer should be generally realized. He says:

"They may be said to consist of a well-drained dwelling with several rooms, warm clothing, with some changes of underclothing; pure water, a plentiful supply of cereal food, with a moderate allowance of meat and milk, and a little tea, etc.; some education and some recreation, and, lastly, sufficient freedom for his wife from other work to enable her to perform properly her maternal and household duties."

Without attempting to define true living, we may enumerate what all, doubtless, will agree are the main elements of it. To live, then, in anything like the ideal conception of it, is to enjoy good health, to spend a portion of one's time in useful and healthful labor, to have a share of leisure for mental improvement and the enjoyment of the beauty of nature and art, to have an education and means of travel, without which such enjoyment is impossible, to have and deserve the respect and confidence of one's fellows, and, finally, to enjoy the companionship and sympathy of those we love and who love us. Health, wholesome

and healthful employment, dignified rest, education friendship and love—these are the main requisites of true living. They suggest with sufficient clearness what we mean by "living."

Since living is the end, the supreme question with regard to any product or form of human activity is, what are its ultimate effects upon the lives of men? If it contributes to the quantity and quality of human life, no matter how low and insignificant it may reputedly be, it is dignified, noble, sacred, divine. On the other hand, if it detracts from or is injurious to life, no matter how ancient and respected it is, it is undignified, ignoble, unworthy. In an evolving civilization it is to be endured, but not tolerated. Life is the test of all things. It is the test we must apply to labor.

Life, then, should be the end of all labor. In modern industrial society the end, as we have already suggested, is often mistaken for the means. Spencer gives us a luminous passage on this subject in his "Autobiography." He says:

"But by far the most serious, as well as the most general, error which results from not deliberately asking which are means and which are ends, and contemplating their respective worths, we see in the current ideas about the relation between life and work. Here so profound is the confusion of thought which has, by a combination of causes, been produced, that the means is mistaken for the end, and the end is mistaken for the means. Nay, so firmly established has become the inversion of ideas, that that which, looked at apart from the distorting medium of custom, is seen to be a self-evident error, is, by nearly all, taken for a self-evident truth. In this case their sacred and secular beliefs unite in misleading men. 'Work while it is called for today, for the night cometh when no man can work,' is a scriptural injunction which, in the most unmistakable way, implies that work is the end and life the means. And daily conversations show that the industrialism of modern life has so strongly associated the ideas of duty and labor, that a man has come to be regarded as the more praiseworthy the harder he toils, and if he relaxes greatly in his activities, it is tacitly assumed that some apology or explanation is needed. But the whole thing is a superstition. Life is not for work, but work for life, and very often work, when it is carried to the extent of undermining life, or unduly absorbing life, is not praiseworthy, but blameworthy. If we contemplate life at large in its ascending forms, we see that in the lowest creatures the energies are wholly absorbed in self-sustentation and the sustentation of the race. Each improvement in organization, achieving

some economy or other, makes the maintenance of life easier, so that the energies evolved from a given quantity of food more than suffice to provide for individual and for progeny. Some unused energy is left. As we rise to the higher types of creatures, having more developed structures, we see that this surplus of energy becomes greater and greater, and the highest show us long intervals of cessation from the pursuit of food, during which there is not an infrequent spontaneous expenditure of unused energy in that pleasurable activity of the faculties we call play."

Carlyle said: "All true work is sacred. In all true work, were it but true hand labor, there is something of divineness."

Toil is poetically described as "the glory of the earth." "It is pictures, poetry, music, philosophy, science." It is "the artist that makes the world lovely;" it is "the scientist that makes the world comfortable."

"So for all men the law of work is plain.

It gives them food, strength, knowledge, victory, peace;

It makes joy possible and lessens pain.

From passion's lawless power it wins release,

Confirms the heart and widens reason's reign;

Makes men like God, whose work can never cease."

Unlike Carlyle, however, the modern millionaire and the man of leisure ignore the distinction between true and false, and harp on the dignity of labor and the nobility of the toiler. The man who works like a horse, and who in consequence is compelled to live like one, is the theme of their eloquent panegyrics, though not always an example for their willing emulation. He is glorified in speech, exploited in practice, and, when incapacitated for further labor, is left to die in the poorhouse.

One in ten of New York's dead is buried in the potter's field. In London one out of five dies the hospital, the workhouse, or the lunatic asylum. Only 3 per cent of men in this country over 65 years of age are self-supporting. The oldest man in the United States, dying recently at 130 years of age, had been for fifty years in the poorhouse. Thus is the labor of a man exalted as dignified and sacred, and the man himself exploited and neglected. It has been well said that there should be less high-sounding talk about the dignity of labor, and a more earnest and careful consideration of the rights and conditions of labor.

Whether labor is dignified or not depends upon its object, its effects, its re-

sult, and the conditions under which it is performed. Labor which results in the production of commodities of use and beauty, which is performed under healthful conditions, and which is accompanied by pleasure—in other words, labor which enhances life—is dignified. It is divine. But the labor whose object is the mere exploitation of man, which proceeds from the desire to use the mental and bodily powers of others for self-aggrandizement (which is the basis of all forms of slavery), is not true labor, nor is success achieved by it worthy of emulation. There is nothing dignified about it. And manual labor, no matter what its object, which results in physical exhaustion and mental deterioration, which is so continuous and wearing that the laborer can not "straighten his back and take a leisurely view of life." Labor which stunts the body and stupefies the mind, which crooks the shoulder and slopes the brow, is not sacred, and no enconiums by those who do not have to engage in it can make it so. It blunts the feelings, debases character, narrows and shortens life. It is mere brutality. It is not a blessing, but a curse.

The doctrine of the dignity of labor, then, is one of those half truths which, being easily imposed upon men who do not think, are the greatest obstacles to the whole truth. Its employment by the shirkers to wheedle more labor out of the workers reminds one of Tom Sawyer's method of getting the fence whitewashed. The doctrine of the dignity of labor, like the doctrine of "divine right," has been used to conserve the interests of the privileged classes. It is a convenient doctrine with which to flatter the hewers of wood and the drawers of water, and to wheedle them into contentment with their lot.

The only labor that is really dignified is labor that is required to supply the legitimate wants of man—necessary labor—that is performed under healthful conditions and within reasonable hours. Such labor is sacred and divine, for it is actively directed toward the promotion of human life; it is social service. Man has no higher prerogative than the direction of his bodily and mental powers toward the production of things of use and beauty. This is the exercise of creative power, and in nothing is man more God-like. But the labor that is performed under conditions or hours that degrade and destroy life, that is too strenuous or unnecessary to supply the unreasonable needs of men, is an evil. How to get rid of it is a problem of present and pressing importance. It is one phase of the social problem. It is the problem with which organized labor is successfully grappling.

JUL 1906



AN INNOVATION IN STREET LIGHTING.
Using Benjamin Wireless Clusters.

An Innovation in Street Lighting.

An innovation in ornamental and effectual street lighting has been introduced almost simultaneously by several cities, including Chicago, Columbus, Los Angeles and Pasadena. Briefly stated, it is a question of incandescents versus arc lamps, or the grouping of the number of low candle-power units at short intervals as over against single high-power units at greater distances from each other.

That the matter has attracted the attention of the lighting fraternity is fully attested by the fact that the Illuminating Engineering Society of New York at its recent meeting heard three papers prepared by specialists, and at the close of the session considered the subject of sufficient importance to appoint a committee

to make tests and to collect all available data for the definite information of its members.

An accompanying view shows the Chicago installation. It is on Michigan avenue, and extends along the lake front the full length of the Auditorium Block. The success of what was first considered an experiment has been so pronounced that the South Park Commissioners, who made the installation contemplate extending the system as far south as 12th street and as far north as Randolph street, while the feeling generally prevails that all the public parks of the city should be equipped in a similar manner.

The posts are highly ornamental, the globes tastefully and scientifically arranged. Benjamin wireless clusters of special design are used throughout.

NO PROPERTY RIGHTS IN MAN.

The Essential Principle of Protest Against Injunctions in Labor Disputes

(BY ANDREW FURUSETH.)*

Let it be clear in the minds of this committee and of Congress that labor—organized and unorganized—does not ask for the destruction of the injunction as it rightly applies to the protection of property. We do protest against and resent the perversion of the equity power, glaring examples of which you have here in your records.

You seek our reasons for asking legislation to restrain judicial abuses of the equity power in labor disputes. I am commissioned by laboring men to present some of their reasons. We feel strongly on this question. You have had it under consideration for years, and before this committee makes any recom-

mendations to the House, I want to make suggestions which I believe go to the bottom of this subject.

The one man power to enjoin, to forbid, to legislate, except as used by the father, was, we think, first conferred upon the Roman tribunes, elected for one year, and to be used to protect the plebians against the patricians. This power was absolute and irresponsible. The person of the tribune was made sacred. Contempt of him or violations of him were punished by death.

The tribune having been clothed with absolute and irresponsible power to forbid, it was soon understood that this included powers to command, and the tribunitian power created the Roman Emperor. The powers of the Emperor, who in his person represented and exercised

*Argument before Judiciary Committee on Anti-Injunction Bill. H. R. 4445. March 14, 1906.

all the authority of the people, made him sovereign. These powers were resurrected and conferred upon Carl the Great, the first Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire of the middle ages.

As absolutism developed, as freedom was lost to the people, the Kings assumed, in theory and in fact, the powers which had been vested in the Emperors of the old Empire over which they became sovereigns. The power to forbid—to legislate—was vested in the King. He was sovereign, and by virtue of his sovereignty could and did rule by command or proclamation. Under the name of equity this absolute power was adopted into our system, but only in the form and for the purpose then used in England. It was conferred upon our federal judges, who are appointed for life. We suffer under the misuse of this power.

We believe that it has been unduly extended. We come to you to submit our complaint, and it is not that the judges have not power enough, but that they are exercising powers which we believe they have not. We fear this power, we feel its results. From what we have seen, we believe it capable of infinite extension when permitted to go beyond the boundary set at its adoption into our system. I shall now endeavor to state why we fear it and what reasons we think we have for this feeling.

And condition of society, no matter how produced, which condition prevents a healthy family life, is destructive of humanity and should be resisted.

The condition may be inherent in the system! it may have been artificially created by legislation or by judicial decisions. In either case it is man's sacred duty to insist upon such changes or remedies as shall put within reach of the industrious father the power to support a family in health.

The energies of existing society are devoted to the production of wealth for sale. The struggle between individual firms, communities and nations is to produce wealth so cheaply as to be able to undersell any other.

To be the workshop of the world was the ambition of England, of the Manchester school of economics. To accomplish this, land, machinery and labor had to be brought to the lowest figure and skill to the highest. Land and machinery bought for the lowest figures and held in private ownership were conceived to be the most economical, and the question was how to get the cheapest possible labor. The workers must have sufficient wages for subsistence and reproduction. Under the old system of production labor had been needed especially on the land, and it had, therefore, been tied to each manor by registration, and its wages de-

termined by judges sitting in quarter sessions under the statute of laborers.

The concentration brought about by factory production made the old system cistly, hence inconvenient, and the registration in manors and the statute of laborers were repealed. The laborers, however, remained on the land in too great numbers, and they were needed in the factories. When needed on the land, they were tied to the land. Now, when needed in the factories, they were driven from the land.

The first condition of getting labor cheap is to so arrange that it becomes plentiful and dependent; hence the razing of old English villages and the driving of the workers into the cities, where, landless and homeless, they must work for such wages as the employers should be willing to pay.

But as wages must be sufficient for sustenance and reproduction, the cost of food became all-important. For generations England had maintained a protective tariff on foodstuffs, in the interest of the land-owner. The factory owner wanted cheap food in order to get cheap labor, and between the two interests arose a fierce struggle, which ended in the present system of free trade in foodstuffs.

Under the existing system of land tenure and prices farming became unprofitable, tilled land was turned into pastures, and more laborers were driven into the cities to bid against those already there. Thus followed further reduction in wages and a still further lowering of the standard of living. It came to a condition in which the husband working sixteen hours per day was utterly unable to provide for the family. Children were compelled to work in the dusty atmosphere of the factories for fourteen to sixteen hours per day; their physical development was arrested; their mental and moral development became impossible. Still lower wages and standards had to go, and mothers were compelled by bitter need to work underground, doing work now done by mules, steam or electricity, or to stand on their feet tending machines until it often happened that they were taken with labor-pains at their work.

Labor, voiceless, homeless and hungry, had been made so cheap that its very cheapness was destroying its efficiency and threatening its extinction.

Laborers resisted to the best of their ability, but leaving one master who was bad often meant going to another who was worse. If one or more men quit, there were others to take their places; quitting work singly was no remedy, since it could not interfere with production by stopping machinery. They then joined together in unions—voluntary associations—based upon the right of quitting work individually. As subjects they had

the same right as other subjects—freedom of locomotion, of speech, of the press, and of assembly.

Assuming that they did not lose these rights by laboring for a living, they assembled, they discussed their grievances, they printed them in pamphlets, books and papers. They appealed to others to join with them, and determined to refuse to labor until their worst grievances should be remedied, and found that, while the statute of laborers had been repealed, the conspiracy law, based upon this statute, was, according to the rulings of the judges, still in force, and they were punished for doing as workmen what they as subjects had a full right to do.

They did not give up, although they found themselves thus punished. Combinations to raise wages being forbidden, they still combined. Notwithstanding traitors in their own ranks, they struggled onward. They punished their traitors as deliberately as did the old Germans in their *Fehm-Gericht*. They were executed or transported for having acted as judges and executioners, but they still persisted. They could but partly stay the inevitable downward trend, but at last it became evident that wages must be sufficient for sustenance and reproduction, and legislators were compelled to pass laws legalizing collective action and curtailing the power of the judiciary.

The trade union acts were passed and the conspiracy law was amended, so that men in England might use their rights as subjects to defend their interests as workers. How many men were driven from their families, executed or transported; to what extent the race was crippled before relief came from legislative depression of the wage rate or judicial usurpation in the interest of cheap labor, we can only surmise, but it came at last, thanks to the bitter and determined struggle of the workers, assisted to some extent by humanitarians, chiefly members of England's old aristocracy.

Not that the struggle there is won, but improvement has begun, and that it will continue and finally be won may reasonably be expected from the temper which could face prison and transportation in the past.

The political, social and industrial conditions of the United States have throughout been patterned upon those of England.

Substantially our President has the power which was vested in the King of England at the time of the Third George. Our Senate and House of Representatives are substantially the House of Lords and the House of Commons. We copied from England the common law, our system of jurisprudence, with the Bill of Rights, and the powers of the judges. We adopted the English system of land tenure, entail excepted.

Our industrial system is taken from England and has followed the English lines in its development; chattel slavery in some States, contract slavery in all at one time. Term contracts to labor were long in common use in this country and were transferable by inheritance or sale. They were recognized by the organic law, and one of its clauses provides for their enforcement. That this system did not in the earlier days of the republic produce the same results as in England was due to the unlimited amount of land ready for squatters' occupation, and, when the servitude became too galling, the Indian country west of the Alleghanies lay open for settlement, safe from servitude and assured of sustenance.

After the adoption of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, the enforcement of terms contracts to labor was stopped in some Northern States, and such contracts ceased to be made. The individual workman could leave the employer with whom he was dissatisfied and seek another. The white worker's right of locomotion and of the absolute ownership of his own body, became, except in one or two callings, recognized. The system of chattel slavery was destroyed, and an amendment to the constitution forbidding its existence was adopted.

With freedom to seek better conditions and with land yet plentiful, there were early marriages, large families and a healthy people. There was no mournful cry of race suicide. But, as land became settled, or absorbed in individual ownership, and this outlet was stopped, city slums grew, low wages, long hours, and want became more and more common here. Wages went below the line of subsistence and reproduction, the number of marriages and of children decreased, while prostitution grew. This became so apparent that the census gave much attention to ascertain the extent of the condition. It was found to be worse than was suspected, and the talk of race suicide was heard—women standing on their feet until their capacity for motherhood was destroyed, children stunted in their physical and mental growth by work utterly unsuited to their age.

Remedies more or less successful were suggested and tried. Here, as in England, men quit as individuals, but found the quitting ineffective. Here, as there, they came together in voluntary associations and quit work in unison until their grievances should be redressed, and in so doing found themselves violating statutes or judicial decisions designed purely to keep labor cheap. Constant agitation, repeated violations and punishment, gradually molded a public opinion that compelled a final recognition of men's right to quit work collectively—to strike. Statutes

and decisions treating the strike as conspiracy were repealed or became obsolete.

Men who had struck endeavored to persuade fellow-workmen not to take their places—this, in order to compel an adjustment of the trouble; and, when adjustment did not follow, appeals were made to the public to cease giving patronage to the unfair firm—that is, they levied a boycott on the firm in question.

Thus, the two main weapons of organized labor came into use, and as they grew older and more systematic they became so effective that the employer was looking for some remedy, and from out of the lumber room of the past came the injunction as it was when most abused by the Court of Star Chamber. That is, it came as a proclamation by the court forbidding the workers to perform some specified or unspecified acts of which the employer complained, on pain of being punished for contempt of court. This seems to be what the injunction is nowadays when used in labor disputes. It used to be "a judicial process operating *in personam*, and requiring the person to whom it was directed to do or refrain from doing particular things," and this to protect property right.

Like other parts of our judicial system, we have our injunctions from England. The King, by virtue of his absolute power, legislative, judicial and executive, would be appealed to when some one was about to do something not forbidden by the law, yet which if done would cause great injury. Something needed to be protected; the law was insufficient, and, by virtue of his absolute power, the king could and did supply the remedy. Addressed to one subject, it was a royal command; if to many, a royal proclamation. In the first instance it was intended to protect the individual, and in the second the community.

As the law became more complete, the need for such proclamation became less imperative, their places being taken by statute law, or usage accepted as law; but, law and usage being general in their application, serious injury might happen to individuals, hence the royal power was more and more restricted to individual instances of injustice or injury.

The King, being too busy to sit in court to exercise his power, delegated it to his chancellor, and it grew apace until it came into serious conflict with the common law and the jury system. Its purpose being to prevent great wrong by forbidding the action which would cause such wrongs, the penalty necessarily had to be swift and certain, and, violation being a disobedience of the King's command—contempt of the King—and the facts being easily ascertained, punishment was immediate in operation and

severe in kind. The royal power being irresponsible and absolute, it was necessarily misused by the individuals intrusted with its execution and their friends, and had to be curtailed, circumscribed and carefully guarded.

There was a time when the Court of Star Chamber was used in England as our courts are now being used, to forbid the doing and then punish disobedience without trial by jury in any and every direction. Personal liberty was at the whim and caprice of this court, but the English people would not long tolerate any such use of the royal power. The people abolished the Court of Star Chamber and compelled the King to sign the Bill of Rights.

It became the fundamental principles of chancery or equity that:

1. It was to be exercised for the protection of property rights only.
2. "He who would seek its aid must come with clean hands."
3. "There must be no adequate remedy at law."
4. It must never be used to curtail personal rights.
5. It must not be used to punish crime.

It was substantially in this shape that it was accepted by this country, engrafted in our constitution and the power of its administration conferred upon our courts.

Equity law and jurisdiction at that time had a specific meaning, and any extension in jurisdiction, any enlargement of scope, must come from the people through an amendment to the constitution, or there is judicial usurpation.

If injunctions, which nowadays are issued in disputes between employers and employes, can stand the test of these principles, our complaint should be against the law. If they can not, then we have a just complaint against the judges, who, either from ignorance or mistaken zeal for public order and cheap labor, misuse their power—act as a sovereign in issuing his proclamations.

The fundamental principle of American law, as we understand it, is that there shall be no property rights in man. A man's labor power is part of him; it fluctuates with his health, decreases when he grows old, and ceases at his death. It can not be divorced from man, and therefore under our system can not be property. Property may be bought, sold or destroyed without destroying the possessor thereof; it is the product of labor or of nature. Labor is an attribute of life, and through no system of legitimate reasoning can it be treated or denominated as property.

An individual, a firm or a corporation runs an enterprise for the production of some form of property. Through grant or purchase land has been obtained. Upon the land buildings have been erected and

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machinery installed, and to the plant has been brought the necessary raw material. These things are property, and, based upon its possession, contracts are entered into to furnish within a given time a stated amount of commodities. Giving this property in pawn, money is borrowed to pay operating expenses. But without labor these things will produce nothing. Labor is obtained and production begins. Being in business to make money, the company in question (assuming the producing concern to be a combine) first endeavors to find out how much of any given kind of work a man can do, going at his highest capacity, and it begins the piecework.

Prices are gradually reduced until the greatest capacity is ascertained, and that becomes the standard of production. Wages are gradually reduced until the labor of the husband can not sustain the family. The wife helps in any way she can, and the children are sent to the factory. Still the earnings are too small, and the wife goes there also. Wages are under the danger line, but are still going down. A poorer home, ragged and untaught children growing up as half savages. Young men and women see the situation and refrain from matrimony. Marriages and births are on the decline, and the rising generation is stunted.

The laborers get together in voluntary association, that is, they use their freedom of assembly. They bring their grievances before the management—petition for redress of grievances. They are refused, and, to enforce their petition, they use their right to quit work—use their freedom of locomotion, the causes which led thereto; they induce, or endeavor to induce, other workers to make common cause with them—their right freely to print and publish. They are successful to such an extent that production is partially stopped. The company endeavors to get other men, and the men on strike appeal to the public to refrain from purchasing commodities manufactured by the firm. They levy a boycott. They appeal to fellow-workmen and the public to use their purchasing power to redress a grievance. Sales of stock on hand decrease, and the company is unable to meet its obligations, fill its orders or fulfil its contracts.

The company then goes to some judge and appeals to him to use the equity process to protect what it calls its property. It sets forth that it has the land, the appliances, the raw material and contracts to deliver goods, but, owing to a "conspiracy" on the part of labor, it is unable to get workmen, and its property, that is, its business, is being destroyed. The judge takes the statement and issues an order forbidding the workmen "to interfere with the business" of the firm.

The workmen know that disobedience means imprisonment for contempt, and, disheartened and hopeless, they obey. The firm gets new men, its business moves again; but those at work must live in squalor, children must be laboring instead of at school, women must be in the factory instead of in the home. Home life is destroyed. Still fewer grow the marriages, still fewer the children. The equity process has been used so that homes are destroyed, women are made barren and the coming generation of men are made unfit for their life-work.

Has any judge the right to use the equity power in this way? The workmen have used their constitutional rights as citizens—freedom of locomotion, of assembly, of speech, and the press. They have not destroyed any tangible property; they have neither interfered with, nor threatened to interfere with, any property. But the attorney for the plaintiff sets up the idea that the earning power of property is property, that is, business is property. The earning power of a plant depends upon labor, and sales depend upon patronage.

The firm can have no property right in labor, because that is inherent in the laborer and would mean property right in the laborer. The firm has no vested right in the patronage of the public. Patronage is the free act of the patron. Under our system it is a new doctrine that the ownership of a store carries with it a vested right in the patronage, or that the ownership of a factory carries with it the vested right to so much labor and at such prices as will make it profitable. Such doctrine followed to its logical conclusion would destroy all personal liberty, transform existing society, and re-establish the feudal system.

Do these men who are driving women into the factory and crippling the race come into court with clean hands?

They seek the aid of equity to protect their financial and industrial interests, and yet they run their industry in such a way as to cause untold misery, destitution and crime. Wages so low as to cripple or destroy the race. If their hands be clean, how must they act to be considered unclean?

Injunctions—proclamations—used contrary to and destructive of constitutional guarantees of individual freedom, are usurpation, whether they take place in a monarchy by the King or in a republic by a judge. The power is the same, its results are the same, and a people that will endure become serfs, will deteriorate and die.

Gentlemen, you have before you two bills, dealing in different ways with injunctions. H. R. 4445, by Mr. Little, of Arkansas. You have had this bill before you during several Congresses. You have

had hearings on it, and so far as has appeared at those hearings, this bill would, if enacted into law, put a stop to the use of injunctions in labor disputes. That the relations between laborers and their employers are personal relations, as distinct from property relations; that the rights of either party are personal rights, as distinct from property rights, will hardly be seriously disputed.

If these are the true relations, then there is no occasion for the equity power to step in. We maintain that it is pure usurpation on the part of the judge to so extend the powers granted to him as to cover labor disputes. We believe that by passing this bill you stop the usurpation and bring the law and the judges back to where it and they belong. Labor will be content with nothing less. Anything short of this robs the laborer, because he is a laborer, of his rights as a citizen.

You have also before you H. R. 9328, "a bill to regulate the granting of restraining order in certain cases," by Mr. Gilbert, of Indiana. This bill, supposed to have had its origin in the White House, and drawn in the Bureau of Corporations, confers upon the courts sitting in equity absolute jurisdiction in all cases "involving in or growing out of labor disputes." The judge is to give the defendant a hearing, but may, as in any other suits at law, proceed if the defendant shall fail to appear. We have complained that the use made of the equity process in labor disputes is usurpation of a sovereignty not granted to the courts. It seems to us that in this bill the grant is about to be made.

Sovereignty was partially (not wholly) delegated to the federal government; the States and the people are presumed to retain full powers of sovereignty. The judiciary has been permitted to claim title to and exercise an undefined authority, by Congressional tolerance—the absence of prohibitive statutes.

Federal judges (I speak respectfully and by way of illustration) found a kind of "legal public domain" upon which any daring squatter might locate; the judiciary entered, took possession, and this bill (9328) is apparently designed to establish their title in fee simple, "to have and to hold forever."

Labor disputes are controversies between employers and employes, and they involve the hours of labor, the wage to be paid, rules under which work is to be performed, the number of apprentices and the qualifications of men at the work. Growing out of them are strikes, boycotts, the inducing of men to quit work or to refuse to go to work, and efforts to induce the public to cease buying the goods produced. The judge sitting in equity is given jurisdiction by this bill, we think, over all these relations. He is to investi-

gate, to hear and determine, to act, in fact, as arbiter, and he is given the equity power with which to enforce his decree.

If this be not the re-enactment of the law giving to judges the power, and making it their duty to set the wages as at the quarter sessions, after hearing both sides, what is it? The Romans conferred this absolute and irresponsible power on a tribune, elected for one year, in order that he should use it to protect the weak against the strong; are we going to give it to our judges, appointed for life, to be used by the strong against the weak? The English gave it to their judges to use in the interest of landed proprietors against the raise of wages caused by the black death. Thorold Rodgers, in his "Six Centuries of Work and Wages," has told us the result.

Why can you not trust the judges? somebody asks. We do trust them. They are to use this power to stop strikes. When they have to choose between giving the award in favor of the employer who seeks to reduce wages or to have him stop, as he threatens, the business which gives employment to thousands, and thereby throw them out of work, his very humanity, as he feels it, will decide the award. It will be downward, downward and downward, as under the law of the quarter sessions. It is said that this bill has the indorsement of the President. That can not be. If he understands this bill and then gives to it his indorsement, he is an enemy to honest labor struggling under adverse conditions for a better life—nay, he would be an enemy to human liberty. We do not believe—will not believe it.

In the labor movement, as well as in all walks of life, there are differences of opinion; divergent perspectives.

Organized labor demands an anti-injunction law that will absolutely limit the power of judges when they deal with controversies growing out of labor disputes—not a law that will be used as a compulsory arbitration act.

We don't want H. R. 9328.

We do want an effective anti-injunction law.

A McNeil Memorial.

Organized labor of Massachusetts is to place a memorial on the grave of George E. McNeill, the late veteran labor leader and father of the eight-hour movement. This was decided upon at a member of the executive council of the State branch of the American Federation of Labor, which was held on June 10. Secretary Dennis D. Driscoll was instructed to immediately send a circular letter to every union in the State asking them to make an appropriation for the purpose and to send the same as soon as possible

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to Secretary-Treasurer D. D. Driscoll, P. O. Box 5, Station A, Boston, Mass. Vice-Presidents Edward Cohen, of Lynn; Philip H. Sweet, of Boston, and Secretary Driscoll were appointed the general committee on the memorial details and efforts.

The Union Label.

Under the caption, "The Union Label a Sanitary Guarantee," the *New York Daily News* recently published the following excellent editorial:

The remedy for the criminal condition of affairs brought to light with respect to the meat packing, canning and sausage making industries in Chicago and this city is plain, simple and direct. It is to demand the Union Label on every manufactured article of food, cigars, clothing, etc.

Every label issued by the United Garment Workers of America bears upon its face the guarantee of B. A. Larger, the general secretary, that the garment on which it is sewed has been made in a clean, sanitary workshop and not in a "sweatshop" or "unclean" establishment.

The union label of the Cloth Examiners' and Spongers' Union reads in part as follows: "This label represents honest workmanship performed in clean, sanitary shops, where living conditions prevail."

It is a matter of regret that the Cigarmakers' Union saw fit a few years ago to change the wording of its union label from the declaration "that the cigars contained in this box are a guarantee that they have not been made by sweatshop, convict, Chinese labor," to the almost meaningless phrase employed now.

The wording now is as follows:

"This certifies that the cigars contained in this box have been made by a first-class workman, a member of the Cigarmakers' International Union of America, an organization devoted to the advancement of the moral, material and intellectual welfare of the craft. Therefore, we recommend these cigars to all smokers throughout the world."

Of course, the indorsement of the cigars by so well and carefully managed an organization as the Cigarmakers' International Union is known to be is a big guarantee itself that the cigars were made under the very best sanitary conditions, for the union would not, and could not, afford to lend its name and influence to any product made under other surroundings.

The union cigarmakers, it must be remembered, are the pioneer anti-sweatshop fighters. They made war on the tenement house cigar factories years before other trades organized to fight the evil.

It was the union cigarmakers who gave Theodore Roosevelt his first start to the White House, when they furnished him with the opportunity as an assemblyman in Albany in the early 80s to advocate their bill abolishing tenement house cigar factories.

The first report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, now the State Department of Labor, issued twenty years ago, largely upon information supplied by the cigarmakers' unions of this city, for the first time exposed in graphic style and picture the shameful and filthy conditions under which cigars were being manufactured in this city.

The anti-sweatshop laws, bakeshop laws, factory laws, etc., are all measures to bring about healthful and sanitary conditions in the clothing, tobacco and other industries. All originated with some labor organization.

All the union labels, shop cards and other union trademarks state plainly what they stand for. The printers' union label, for instance, is a guarantee that the printed matter bearing the union imprint comes from an office where eight hours work a day is the rule, and where good wages are paid for good work.

None of the packing, canning and sausage making plants, which are now under such severe fire are union establishments. Their cheap, overworked and underfed and underpaid labor is on a par with their dirty, filthy, unhealthy surroundings. It is such labor that the meat poisoners of Chicago and this city need in carrying out their criminal and selfish designs.

The remedy for the disgusting revelation in the meat business is not to stop eating meat. It is to compel the packers, butchers, etc., to unionize their plants and to place the union label on their manufactured product or the Butchers' Union shop card in their window.

This is more practical and effective than a hundred investigations or inspections.

What has been done by the Cigar Makers, Garment Workers and other unionized trades can be done by the Journeymen Butchers and Meat Workers.

What have the meat poisoners gained by their ill-gotten gains? They are today being execrated all over the world; they have been pilloried as the meanest scoundrels alive, and social ostracism is their sure portion.

Their rotten practices will lose them millions in money and the confidence and respect of their fellow-citizens, which they can never recover in this world. Their wealth stinks. It will plague them for the rest of their lives.

"What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lost his own soul" (and honor)? "As ye sow ye shall reap." The packers are reaping that which they have sowed. Their Nemesis has overtaken them at last.

Unionism a Godsend.

The popular way of looking at the matter has been in regard to the public as complacent and disinterested spectators of the progress of unionism, as if the success of unionism were not as vital to the interests of the public at large as it is to unionism. It has been begging the support of the business and professional world as a favor and the business and professional world has wrongly been permitted to earn much deserved applause for "standing up for the workingman" upon such occasions as they have pleased to extend a helping hand. Unionism has made an intelligent and sustained effort to present the matter in its true colors. It has been but little interested in the concerns of the world at large, and the world at large has repaid it in its own coin.

This state of affairs, so detrimental to the interests of not unionism only, but the public at large, can be changed with a modicum of the energy now wasted in trying to convince the public that it ought to help unionism from altruistic motives. As society is at present constituted, no motive will be considered except that which is based on self-interest. Now, the truth of the matter is, unionism and the public at large are irrevocably bound together with the same bonds of economic fellowship, and if unionism goes down the public will go down with it. There is no great difficulty involved in the demonstration of this fact.

Capital insists upon its right to hire labor at the market price. We all know what this means. The "market rate" is always below the rate at which men are holding their jobs, no matter how low that rate may be, so long as there are men out of employment. This is not a theory; it is a condition. If it be granted that every man has a right to work where, when and for what wages he will, without restraint, it is easy to see where the laboring man would come out. At the present time the condition of unaffiliated labor is not so noticeable, because unionism has set up a standard of wages, and the non-union man benefits thereby.

Now, let us assume that unionism is overthrown, beaten decisively and reduced to the beautiful state of independence of unionism and servility to capital which the captains of industry are striving to bring about. Has the general public no concern in such an event? Let us ask the merchant if he prefers to deal

with a public which has money and the inclination to buy only the barest necessities—to eat the coarsest foods, wear the cheapest clothes and live in the meanest quarters compatible with life. Surely such conditions will appeal to no one as being the millenium of the manufacturer, of the merchant, of the landlord.

Again, let us ask the doctor and the lawyer how they expect to come out when the unions have been destroyed. Slaves have no money to pay for litigation or medical services. And so on throughout the whole realm of industry. No permanent injury can accrue to any portion of the body politic without affecting the remainder.

Unionism is the only force which stands between the entire public and the lamentable conditions above outlined. It is fighting the battles of the public single-handed, and the public, blind to its own interests, looks on deprecatingly and thinks it has done well in keeping aloof or lending its moral support conditionally.

A campaign of education is needed worse than anything else at present. Unionism should have the support and financial aid of the general public, whose battles it has been fighting so long and with such heavy handicap. It can obtain what it wants if it goes about it in the right way, depending upon brains and less upon force in accomplishing its purpose.—*Baltimore Labor Leader*.

THE LONG AGO.

There are no days like the good old days,
The days when we were youthful!
When humankind were pure of mind,
And speech and deeds were truthful;
Before a love for sordid gold
Became man's ruling passion.
Before each dame and maid became
Slave to the tyrant fashion!

There are no girls like the good old girls—
Against the world I'd stake 'em!
As buxom, smart, and clean of heart
As the Lord knew how to make 'em!
They were rich in spirit and common sense,
And piety all supportin';
They could bake and brew, and had taught
school, too,
And then made such likely courtin'!

There are no boys like the good old boys—
When we were boys together!
When the grass was sweet to the brown,
bare feet
That dimpled the laughing heather;
When the pewee sang to the summer dawn,
Or the bee in the billowy clover,
Or down by the mill the whip-poor-will
Echoed his night song over.

There is no love like the good old love—
The love that mother gave us!
We are old, old men, yet we pine again
For that precious grace—God save us!
So we dream and dream of the good old
times,
And our hearts grow tenderer, fonder,
As those dear old dreams bring soothing
dreams
Of heaven away off yonder.

—Eugene Field.

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"WE" ARE ALSO "OPPOSED."

(By M. H. Battenberg, of Chicago, Ill.)

"We are opposed to having a small percentage of labor men run the entire laboring class in a high-handed and authoritative manner. As now constituted labor unions can not long stand. Either they must reform themselves or they will cease to exist, as they are now unfair and unjust, and the honest workingman can not long be subject to oppression without rising in revolt. I want every one of the 300 ministers here to accept this as his creed and preach it. I am stating the position of the Methodist church today at this conference.—Bishop C. C. McCabe, at Brooklyn, N. Y., Sunday, April 8.

The worthy gentleman who made the above statement has called attention to one of the gravest dangers confronting the labor unions. It does not, however, lie in what the gentleman said or intended to say of the unions, but in the fact that he assumes that all which has been said against labor unions is true.

From the position he holds one would naturally conclude that he was intelligent enough to look up the facts in the case and base an opinion on them, but it is quite evident that instead of doing so he has consulted none but those who for pocketbook reasons are enemies of organization among laboring men, and has, of course, been given the same kind of information that would be handed an anxious inquirer who should go to a divekeeper for information as to the social and moral value of the Methodist church. It is quite likely that the divekeeper would point to the various instances in which Methodist ministers have departed from the straight and narrow path and committed the worst crimes against morality and honesty which have been reproached for nearly twenty centuries by every honest follower of Christian ideals, and the divekeeper would assume, for the purpose of argument, that all the crimes committed by the erring clergy were the inevitable outcome and natural product of the teachings of the Methodist church, and he would most likely conclude that the Methodist church, "as now constituted," could not long stand.

The fact is, the Methodist church and the trade and labor unions will continue to stand as long as the necessities which called them into being continue to exist. The Methodist church came into being because the spirit of man, struggling upward, found itself weighted with an incubus of creed and dogma. It was not born of a need for a new religion, but of a necessity for a purification of the old.

The trade and labor organizations came into being to correct economic conditions in the interest of suffering and oppressed

humanity. In doing this work, their work, they have done a large part of the work that has been set aside for ages as the special task of the religious organizations, but which those organizations have been unable to accomplish for various reasons. The work had to be done, however, and in doing it the labor unions have developed a principle of moral progress which seems to have been hidden from most of the wise men. It is very simple. "Moral progress is dependent on physical conditions." It carries in force, but is always active. One must get out of the pulpit and mix himself up with the living facts, though, before he can understand its relationship to the parable of the sower and comprehend the value of the union's service in preparing the soil, and the living facts are not to be found in parlors and reception rooms, at pink teas or chicken dinners, but in workshop and factory, sweatshop and tenement and ghetto.

If our reverend critic will take a trip through these places with his old clothes on, making a noise like a man out of work and having a large family to support, when he goes near the business office of the factory, he will learn that there are a great many employers in business who are looking for an opportunity to take advantage of his necessities to induce him to work cheaply. And if he permits them to have their way, to dictate to him at what price he shall sell his labor, he is also allowing them to dictate to him in what manner he shall raise his family—and whether his daughter, bearing upon her tender shoulders the burden of a good, cheap father who is thoroughly devoted to the interests of his employer, shall go out to service before she is old enough to understand the difference between right and wrong and shall make a child's choice—all of which is profitable in one sense, not so much so in another.

He will also learn that, wherever unionism has planted its foot, light and hope have sprung up in the path of the toiler, and the unionizing of a big sweatshop or factory has always been followed by an improvement in moral conditions, and in most instances the man who fought against the union will acknowledge the fact—the Salvation Army always will.

Most organizations of men have a fault or so, but there is one rule of high authority by which their value and utility may be judged:

"Wherefore by their fruits ye shall know them."

I am happy to observe that the reverend gentleman has discovered "the honest workingman can not long be subject to

oppression without rising in revolt." We have noticed that ourself. Trade and labor organizations are the result of intelligent revolt against oppression by the said honest workingman.

The greatest trouble our organizers have is with the dishonest workingman—the man who yearns to enjoy the fruits of organized effort but refuses to help support organization. He is half-brother of the man who refuses to work at all and says the world owes him a living. He is called "free and independent" by the employers' associations, which are themselves so free and independent that the members have to put each other under heavy bonds to keep themselves from acting without the consent of the association, after having sworn eternal fealty to the holy principle of refusing to pay what the other fellow earns.

The Methodist church itself is troubled—afflicted, indeed—with a large number of persons who suddenly discover surpassing beauties in the chandeliers and ceiling when the contribution box comes 'round. They are the chief critics of the minister, and they have a very poor opinion of the choir. But they have a firm belief in miracles and live in hope that "something will happen" to defray the church debt without their contributions. They also protest against "the clique that runs the church," just as Rev. Mr. McCabe does against the "small percentage of labor men" that runs "the entire laboring class." There is a slight difference in that they declare "the church is going to pieces," while the good bishop says the "labor unions can not last long."

In both cases it would appear to the casual observer that the wish was father to the thought. No more vicious method of attack on any organization can be planned than that which has for its object the destruction of the leadership of the organization. Czolgosz and Guiteau carried this method of attack to its logical conclusion.

It is a common habit among those opposed to all religion to hold up to scorn those of whom true religionists have most reason to be ashamed and to declare that they represent the governing type in the religious movement—endeavoring in this

manner to assassinate the character of religion itself.

The unions have faults (the organization of the twelve apostles was not entirely without), but the honest workingman finds in the union with his fellows the only protection against the dishonest employer, to whom the unions may appear unfair and unjust they will not permit him to profit by injustice and unfairness.

When the reverend gentleman says: "I want every one of the three hundred ministers here to accept this as his creed and preach it," he is committing in a most aggravated manner the fault for which he pretends to arraign labor unions. The creed of the Methodist church can not be changed without a vote of the members of the organization, yet the reverend gentleman assumes to dictate what the church membership shall believe.

We, ourself and our typewriter, are opposed to having a small percentage of churchmen run the entire church in a high-handed and authoritative manner; it is unfair and unjust, and the honest churchman can not long be subject to such ridiculous efforts to dictate a doctrine to him. The fundamental principles of the church must be protected against these insidious attempts to set the maside in the interest of financial "pull"—to substitute for a belief accepted by conscience a "creed" based, to speak gently, on a misconception and dictated by an employers' association.

The revolt of "the honest workingman" against the labor union was prophesied by Parry six years ago, and G. Nuts Post was first to discover that a "small percentage of labor men" were running the entire laboring class. The good bishop is not responsible for either statement. Such things as these, however, are what the first Christian referred to when He said:

"Howbeit in vain do they worship me, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men."

The entire paragraph is Dowiesque in its breadth, and the tossing of an opinion founded on Parry's pocketbook theology into the creed of a church is eminently worthy of the "First Apostle," now so sadly fallen from his high estate.

THE TELEPHONE SYSTEM OF THE FUTURE.

(By Le Roy W. Stanton.)

Three distinct types of telephone equipment have been developed—the magneto or local battery, the common battery or lamp signal, and the automatic. The first two may be further subdivided into the transfer and multiple system. At the present two telephone systems are being developed which are the outgrowth

of the system mentioned above. One may be called the transfer or trunking system, and is applicable only to large cities. The other, the semi-automatic, is applicable not only to large cities, but to smaller cities and towns. Now the still greater increase in number of telephones has carried the capacity beyond that of

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the multiple switchboard, thus making necessary the establishment of branch exchanges with trunk connections. This growth has increased to such an extent that in some of the larger cities a score of branch exchanges are required. When a development so great as this has taken place, a large percentage of the originating calls in any one of the exchanges is for a subscriber in some exchange other than the one originating it. For this reason the subscriber's multiple, which is placed within reach of the A or originating operators, is used but very little, often 90 per cent of the calls being trunked to other exchanges. In such a case an expensive part of the central office equipment has an efficiency of only 10 per cent and is not fulfilling the requirement for which it was intended, namely, that if eliminating the extra operator in making a connection, between two subscribers.

The present tendency in large cities is to eliminate the A subscriber's multiple and treat every call as a trunked call. While this system is gaining favor over exchanges with the multiple system as used today in leading cities, it is far from being as economical in first cost or in operating expenses as a system which may be called the semi-automatic. Such a system, generally speaking, embodies the valuable principles of both the manual and the automatic. It eliminates a good number of the operators who are found in the manual system, and avoids the complicated mechanism found in the automatic system. It utilizes the telephones at the present time employed in the manual common battery system. Its operation is briefly this: a subscriber, upon lifting his receiver from the hook, operates in the main office a line relay similar to that used in the modern lamp signal board, but this, instead of lighting a line lamp, energizes a simple selector-switch which selects an operator who is not busy, and, in turn, selects a connecting cord which is not busy and lights the lamp associated with this cord. The current lighting this lamp passes through a low-wound relay, which connects the operator with the subscriber. Upon receiving the number of the instrument wanted, the operator inserts the plug in the multiple and rings. Upon inserting the plug in the jack, the cord-lamp is automatically extinguished and the operator's listening set is disconnected at the same time, leaving the two subscribers to converse in privacy. This action also leaves the operator free to receive another call. When the subscribers finish their conversation and restore their receivers to the switch hooks, the lines are automatically disconnected. This leaves the line free to receive other calls or gives the subscribers opportunity to call again

immediately. It leaves the plug in the jack until the operator removes it, but the automatic disconnecting of the two subscribers leaves this cord and plug dead. The best test is taken off the multiple jack, and the disconnecting lamp signal corresponding to the cord used is lighted, thus notifying the operator to take down the connection.

With such a system an operator would be constantly busy, and since she would never be overloaded nor ever idle, the service would be prompt and uniform. She can receive only one call at a time, due to the automatic distribution of the calls to any one operator. The subscriber, upon lifting the receiver from the hook, automatically is put in talking connection with the operator, who gives the number desired without waiting for a request. The operator repeats the number and glances at the keyboard, noting the lighted lamp which indicates the cord to be used in making the connection. Owing to the fact that she would not be required to use an answer—operations which take up the great cord, listening key, or ask for a number part of her time—and owing to the automatic selections, she would probably answer three times the number of calls usually attended by an operator under the present system in the same time. For night service, Sunday service, or at other times when the load is light, the number of operators can be reduced. Owing to the fact that the first few operators receive all the calls, the last positions are only brought into service during the rush hours.

The system just outlined is especially applicable to towns and small cities. By means of a slight increase in the equipment an additional advantage is gained through automatic trunking and branch exchanges. In such a system automatic trunking equipment is used in the branch exchanges. A subscriber, upon lifting the receiver from the hook, operates a single line relay in the branch office, which, in turn, operates a selector, which selects a non-busy trunk to the main office, whereupon the operator would be selected as described above. The operator, instead of making connections in the multiple, makes connections in an outgoing trunk, which terminates in the office to which the subscriber called for is connected. The operator at the central office is required to operate an ingeniously designed key, which selects the subscriber called for. Such a system not only increases the capacity of the plant very decidedly, but eliminates all of the trunking operators and a large part of the A operators. It also eliminates the multiple, answering jacks, line lamps, one-half the cords and plugs and the intermediate board. The line relays are still necessary, and, in

addition, a simple device for selecting the position and cord to be used is required. By using branch offices with the trunk selectors the cost of the outside plant may be greatly reduced. One trunk for every ten subscribers would be sufficient for carrying the business between the main and the branch offices. The apparatus at the branch office is a simple one-motion selector which would select a non-busy trunk to the main office. In calling the subscriber there will be an addition motion required of the selector, which will be simple, owing to the fact that there is only a small number of subscribers to select. Thus a simple indicator suffices. Further, the wire mileage is reduced owing to the small area served by each branch exchange. Such

a branch office may be installed in any suitable, inexpensive location—either in a building, in a special terminal box, or on a pole.

The system, as here outlined, makes use of the simplest known form of substation equipment. It effects a large saving in the outside wire plant, it eliminates most of the objectionable features of central office equipment as found in the automatic and manual systems, and it furnishes a superior service, since it is more rapid than either a manual or automatic. Further, it makes it unnecessary for the subscriber to operate a mechanism and thus make his own call. The subscriber is not subject to delay due to a busy operator, and, moreover, the service is secret.—*Electrical Review*, N. Y.

ASSOCIATED EFFORT.

(By Frank K. Foster.)

The genius of man invented machinery, and this was followed by the system of factory production, which largely eliminated the old-time isolated worker and brought the manual laborers together in groups, facilitating interchange of thought, oftentimes imposing new burdens on the worker, but at the same time teaching him the advantages of associated effort.

The discovery of modern methods of transportation and communication in like manner made it possible for the spirit of associative effort to extend itself beyond the local sphere, and there has naturally followed the national and international union of labor.

Another contributory factor has been the achieving of political rights and responsibilities by wage-earners. The man who proudly bears the title of sovereign citizen does not hesitate to seek the remedy for industrial inequality and possesses quite a different outlook from his serf predecessor, who did not dare to call his soul his own.

All these various changes have given impetus and inspiration to the men of the world to lay hold of the effective agency of associated effort in order to reach higher levels of comfort for themselves and families.

Trades unionists recognize that there are many relationships between employers employees which are kindred or even identical. They do not in the main seek to divide society upon horizontal lines or cleavage. They are believers in the fundamental principles of democracy, which stand for the protection of equitable property rights as well as for personal freedom.

The trades union has to deal with vast numbers of average men, among whom we find the stupid as well as the intelligent, the sluggish as well as the alert, the

selfish as well as the altruistic, and its working policy must take all these things into account. When all this is said we maintain that its influence for good, for developing the faculty of mutual self help, the graces of benevolence and fraternity, for arousing the desire and will for the better things of life, is scarcely equaled by any other human institution.

The labor problem, so called, is simply a part of the greater problem of human life, of human relationships, and as such cannot well be differentiated from that problem. Trade unionism seeks to develop justice between men in their industrial relationships in particular; it tries to teach wage-earners that they can do better for themselves by trying to help lift one another up, rather than by following the policy of each man for himself and the devil take the hindmost. It tries to convince the employer that it is for his interest to treat his employees as men rather than as parts of machinery; that it is wise business policy to recognize the fact that there should be two sides to the labor bargain as well as in other bargains; that, although he has a legal property right in his shop and machinery, he has no property right in the laborers of whom he buys labor, but he has a moral responsibility to deal justly with them.

Trades union philosophy, therefore, reaches the conclusion that while in many ways the man who buys and the man who sells labor may have identical interests—for instance, in their political, religious, educational, fraternal, charitable and many other relationships—yet as parties to the bargain they must make for the commodity of labor their interests are by no means identical any more than are the interests of the man who goes into a store to buy goods with the storekeeper. The storekeeper wants to get his price; the

buyer wants to cheapen. In order to do business they must reach a point of agreement, but that is all.

Something very analogous to this exists in the labor world. The laborer has something to sell for which he wants the best possible warranted by the conditions. Conversely, the buyer wants to get this commodity at the lowest possible price. Here may be and usually is a reciprocal interest, but by no stretch of the imagination can that statement be true which is so often told us—that "the interests of the employer and employee are identical."

It by no means follows that because of this economic diversity of interests the two parties to the labor bargain should go to war about it. There is a better way, and the industrial world is learning it, although at the cost of much bitter experience on both sides. The industrial agreement is being substituted for the strike. John Mundella, the great apostle of arbitration in Great Britain, well said, "We can not expect industrial peace until we treat the man who has the commodity of labor to sell with the same consideration we treat the man who comes to us with any other commodity." And it is not the least of the triumphs of the trades union philosophy that this wisdom of Mr. Mundella's is becoming more and more appreciated by the fair-minded captains of industry in America.

Trades unionism seeks high wages, reasonable leisure, fair conditions, the abolition of child labor, and the general well-being of the wage-earner.

It believes this to be the best for the entire community as well as the worker. Money paid in wages returns back into the channels of trade, stimulating production and quickening business enterprise, while excessive profits on inflated corporation stock or trust monopolies are either accumulated or squandered in ways which do not benefit the public.

Balk at "Canned Willie."

"Canned Willie" continues to be passed out from the galleys of the warships of the United States navy, anchored in the North river and the Brooklyn navy yard—Mr. Upton Sinclair, please write the President.

These are superior days for the "bumboat man," for bluejacket and marine alike are on strike to the last man against eating the strange compound mixed in the great packing houses, which the President characterized as "filthy." The fame attained by "embalmed beef" in the army during the Spanish-American war is nothing to the distinction the

very same product, under the name of "canned Willie," has attained in the navy.

There is but one relief for the \$19-a-month bluejacket—the "bumboat man." The latter is the unofficial commissary, who, when a warship is in port, comes aboard at "mess gear," fifteen minutes before meals are served, with fruit, pies, ice cream and fresh milk. The heroes afloat can patronize the "bumboat man" to the extent of their slender purse, and this is precisely what they are doing, now that the navy department insists upon providing the product of packing houses for their messes.

The situation in the navy is a great deal worse than in the army. Rear Admiral T. B. Harris, Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the navy, says:

"I don't propose to condemn the canned meats we have on hand unless I am authorized to do so by the White House. The navy at New York has over \$500,000 of these supplies, and I should judge that on the fleets there are about \$250,000 more. I could not take that value of goods to sea and dump it without special authority from the President."

So the poor bluejacket must either eat his "canned Willie" or continue to patronize the "bumboat man." But even the sailor worm will turn, and, judging from conversations an *Evening World* reporter had recently with various enlisted men now in port, the flip-flop is now in its first process of its consummation.

"We read the newspapers," lamented a bluejacket of class No. 1 special—the man who has been sober for six months and can go ashore whenever his work is done—as he climbed to land from a launch of the armored cruiser Maryland today.

"They gave us 'canned Willie' last night and it turned our stomachs," he went on, as he headed for the Seventy-ninth street station of the subway. "Not a man in my mess of twenty would touch the stuff. It was the same all through the galleys, and out of 700 men only a few half-starved men, out of credit with the 'bumboat man' and under restriction to the ship, ate any of the canned beef." —*New York Evening World*.

Turn On the Light.

Publicity Has Accomplished More for Unionism Than Secrecy.

The belief entertained by a great number of unionists that the trades unions should be secret organizations is, in view of the nature of their work and objects, well nigh absurd.

The trade union that can not bear the searchlight of publicity can not long endure as an organization successfully operating in promoting the welfare of the working people.

There is business in connection with a trades union that is purely union business, which should be kept secret, not for ulterior purposes, but for the very best of purposes, as the success of the highest commercial projects and most noble objects oftentimes depends on the secrecy of preliminary planning and work.

However, to a large extent the operations of unions are in the interests of the public. They are of a public nature and must claim the confidence of the public.

Secret organizations often originating in the best of motives as often degenerate into purely selfish machines operating to procure the selfish acts of a comparative few at the expense of many.

That which claims public confidence, sympathy and support must in turn deserve it.

Public opinion is steadily being educated to the real work and objects of labor unions, and they are more firmly entrenched in the good graces of public opinion today than ever before; this in spite of the strenuous efforts of our opponents to divorce public confidence from the union movement.

The most persistent opposition the union movement encounters comes from secret organizations whose operations do not merit nor receive public confidence. They care nothing for the public and are working in the selfish interest of a few. Their methods, which will not bear the searchlight of publicity, must necessarily be secret, and they exist in defiance of public opinion or because of its indifference, but not with its consent.

No labor union injures its cause or defeats the interests of its members by taking the public into its confidence.

Public progress has gone hand in hand with union progress.

When unions fall under bad influences and are guilty of wrong practices public confidence becomes their greatest benefactor and save them from self-destruction.

Labor unions can not successfully maintain "the public be damned" position of secret organizations.

They never have, in their best interests they do not want to, and it is profoundly to be hoped that they never will.

The labor movement is growing, growing more rapidly than the increasing

membership indicates, for there are thousands upon thousands of workers who are interesting themselves in unionism who a few years ago hardly gave it a passing thought. There are thousands upon thousands of workers throughout the country who have become interested in unionism through the public method of education adopted by the unions, and they only await what they consider a favorable opportunity to join the union of their trade.

In every direction publicity has accomplished more for unionism than secrecy.

The conventions of the American Federation of Labor, representing nearly 3,000,000 organized workers in various trades and callings, are conducted with the doors wide open to the public.

It is a significant fact that employers' anti-union organizations are secret.—*Mine Worker*.

Fair Decision.

If ever there was a "square deal" decision from the courts, that of Thursday by the Supreme Bench of Massachusetts deserves to be so called. We refer, of course, to the opinion upholding the constitutionality of the State law prohibiting persons, firms or corporations from making it a condition of the sale of goods, wares or merchandise that the purchaser shall not sell or deal in the goods, wares or merchandise of others. By this decision a big trust is hit a staggering blow in the head, and the cause of the average man is advanced in a most satisfactory manner. The case was interesting, because pretty close to the lives of all of us. The Continental Tobacco Company was charged with selling its goods of the company to jobbers in Bridgewater and Brockton on more favorable terms if they would deal exclusively with the trust. Through the energy and ability of the district attorney, the concern was brought into court, and the affair at last reached the Supreme Bench on a question of constitutionality. Thursday's decision settled it for all time in fortunate Massachusetts. The result of this hard fight on the part of the trust is momentous. It serves notice on other combines with monopolistic leanings that they cannot crush out weak competition in any such manner as has hitherto been practiced. There are many other commodities besides tobacco that need regulating, and there is now a reasonable prospect that they will be attended to in the Bay State in due order.—*Washington Times*.

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CORRESPONDENCE

To the Electrical Worker's Progress:

Just to read the word is not sufficient, but reflect on the importance of the meaning. I have watched the changes in the years gone by, and not the meaning of the word. In the first place the journeyman electrical worker is not the same as was generally at the craft, instead of being a wanderer. They are slow taking unto themselves one of the Divine Ruler's most generous gifts, a good woman, and taking due advantage of opportunities to make a suitable home for them, instead of the happy go lucky. Come day, go day, God send pay day, men. The craft is represented by some very brilliant men. Look at our new Worker and see the class of articles produced, and think that but a few years ago I was the only one in a gang of fourteen that could read and write English, not to say anything of the thought manifested, but the ability with which some of the most mooted questions are handled, and you will begin to think there has been "Progress," all on account of a unity of action by organization and education, the electrical worker has come closer to the point than any other craftsman. I, of course am now almost out of the race but am keeping within the dust made by the I. B. E. W., and close enough to see that one of my many whines are drawing to a profitable issue. It is with pleasure, beyond my ability to adequately describe that I watch in my fellow craftsmen their "progress."

The younger members are taking hold and pushing what we older ones started. There may be times when you are almost disheartened, but don't give up or you never will "progress."

Local Union No. 1 has had her ups and downs, but at no time has she ever had any idea of giving up. Just at present, things are not bright, but her members are staunch and true, and will pull through and again be on the road of "progress."

No. 1 is availing herself of the privilege given in the constitution and refusing traveling cards, but desire it generally known, that it is not to bar any member who wishes to come, but to keep the Brothers from coming into the turmoil here, that is trying to retard our "progress."

The ladies are deserving of great praise for their charitable and happy consideration of the men now in this fight for

"progress." Although many of our brothers are idle on account of this tempest in a tea pot. I have heard no censures toward their officers, and but very little complaining, they are willing to suffer some for "progress."

In the election of officers we undergo a change, but as the one object is in view, don't condemn the new because they do not do just as you think they should, for they have a think coming too, work with them and discuss methods, but if they don't see it just as you do, help them in their ideas, and if they fail, don't say I told you so, but suggest your way again, and if they try your way and it fails, don't try to put the blame on them, for you are all working to "progress."

May you and the I. B. E. W. always "progress."

Is the hope of yours fraternally,
BALDY.

Tri-State D. C. No. 7, to the I. B. E. W.:

Greeting: The inconsistency of the human race in grasping the opportunities that are prepared and put within the reach of every individual by the allwise Creator is best illustrated by the action of two men at Johnstown, Pa., on the night of the institution of L. U. No. 493. I hope that all good true union men will pardon me for applying the name and referring to them as men, but I have searched diligently and I have exhausted my resources in trying to get a name that will in itself explain the character of these two men.

I cannot apply the name scab to them, as that would, in its truest meaning, be a compliment to anyone possessed of such low, degrading, despicable and unpardonable character as is possessed by these two impositions on decent society.

Our D. O., J. A. Groves, visited the city of Johnstown for the specific purpose of organizing a Local of I. B. E. W. The two above-named warts on the fair face of civilized workmen paid their charter fees, and then, on the night of the institution of 493, they told the committee that went to notify them to come to the hall, to go to h— with their union. These men (?), possessed with the desire to continue in the dark path of an enlightened nation, such as is ours, remind us of the horse in a burning stable, who, when the barn is on fire and loving, kind hands try to persuade and assist him to

escape from that awful destroying agent that created so much havoc in San Francisco after that terrible calamity, refuses and kicks and is finally left and abandoned to meet his doom, in spite of all the efforts put forth in his behalf.

District Council No. 7 is continuing to build up. Our District Organizer is doing the very best of work, is instituting Locals all over the district, and is meeting with unbounded success. Thanks to his perseverance and ability, all L. Us. in our district are affiliated with the Council except two, but we believe that they will see the wisdom of coming in and we issue a standing and open invitation to be represented at our next D. C. meeting, which will be held in Connellsville, Pa., August 12, 1906, at 10 a. m.

All L. Us are reporting a surprising increase in members, due, we believe, to the advice and counsel of our President, J. A. Groves, and who has the united support of the entire membership in this district. Hoping for a continuance of good things for the I. B. E. W., I am, for the cause of labor,

Fraternally, P. T. McDONALD,
S.-T. D. C. No. 7, First District.

Connellsville, Pa., July 2, 1906.

To Editor of ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Dear sir and Brother; having seen a copy of the late worker it reminds me of the old time Press Secretary, when it was a spicy Journal. I will state that 198 is booming at present. Brother John Krahle has been appointed organizer and going after them all, we have about thirty applications and more coming before July 1st.

There is a big job here with the Bell, but fullhanded for want of material, but will be good about September. The cable men have gone to Sioux City, Brother Wime in charge, but will return in three months. Brother Jack Brennan (23) was here the other day looking well, he tells me Jack (Rea) Loftus is up around Oakland, working 10 hours at \$2.50 per, and likes it. The members of 198 are one and all pleased with worker as the letters from P. S., let us know how the boys are holding the line in different locals. The worker in years gone by has done much to organize the craft and if the Secretary's keep up the good work there is no doubt they will make it easy for the different organizers, it will also have a tendency for increasing the members to take it home and read it and not let it remain in the lodge room to be confined to the waste basket after its pages have become mouldy from laying on the shelf. We expect to join the interstate conference as soon as possible at Omaha, which is considered good policy here. With best wishes to all, including Duke Iceland.

Dubuque, Iowa, June 26, 1906.

I remain, yours fraternally, TOM JESS.

Local No. 57.

Dear Sir and Brother:

As my letter was too late for publication in the June WORKER, I wish to ask you to make a little change and insert Brother Macy as the fourth member to meet with accident. I said "three of the worthy" members. It should be "four," namely, Rhoades, Foster, Bump and Macy.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN M. YOUNG.

Salt Lake City, June 17, 1906.

Local No. 109.

Brother Editor:

July 4th is near once more and everybody expects a good time and good dinner. But how many I. B. E. W. members expect good wages and three meals a day? How many know how to get them? How many can truthfully say, I lend a helping hand to my Local? If each and every one would help, how fast we (the E. W.), would go to the top.

And while I am asking a few questions I would like to know what kind of an idea gets into some of the brothers' heads, who leave town and forget to pay their board bills, and others that forget their traveler. You brothers that are guilty of this, do you think it is a bright thing to do? Of course, there are times when you must leave town, but pay your bills.

No. 109 is making an effort to place itself on the model bench. So see that your card is right ere you come this way.

Brother A. Ballard left us some five days back for the West. Owing to his wife's ill-health he was forced to leave us. Brothers, treat him right. You will find him true blue.

Work has not opened up yet, as was expected, but all the brothers are working as far as I know.

As I am late with this and am not over the surprise of seeing 109 mentioned in the last WORKER, I am,

Fraternally,

RED S., P. S.

Rock Island, Ill., July 1, 1906.

Local No. 114.

For THE WORKER:

I am writing to tell the brothers that 114 was successful in its fight for an increase. We got an increase of 5 cents per hour and double time for overtime after 12 midnight, and all other terms the same as before, that is, for a forty-four-hour week. The strike was a good thing for us, as we managed to get eighteen or twenty applications, and so are now busy initiating them. Just a word to our members, that, although our trouble is over, we have still a few men out of work. As you know, a few outsiders always come in, in time of trouble, so steer clear of Toronto for a while yet. Our G. V. R. Reid was well received by

the bosses, and we are all pleased with the way they treated him. I was speaking to one of our bosses, and he says that it was Reid who got us what we wanted. I hope soon to see him again, when I guess he will bring along our District Organizer, as he is wanted badly in Canada. We elected our officers last meeting: R. Stark, President; G. Neale, Vice-President; W. Pattelo, First Inspector; H. Foster, Second Inspector; A. T. Brooks, Financial Secretary; J. S. Lightbound, Recording Secretary; C. Lacey, Trustee, and E. A. Drury, Foreman. Oh, and G. Hewitt was elected as Press Secretary, so keep your eye on 114 now. I hope our brothers will take notice of the labor members for Congress and work to get us represented, as it is a far greater victory you can win at the ballot box than on twenty strikes, as that is the place to strike and you will win. I hope, in our municipal elections, to see a few of our labor men in council, as our central labor body will no doubt have a try. Well, I think this is all I can say, so close, wishing the I. B. E. W. continued success. I remain,

Yours fraternally,

E. A. D., 526 Church St.

Toronto, June 30, 1906.

Local No. 121.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I write you a few lines to be put in the journal:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Creator to take unto Himself our worthy brother, Earl Evans, who was electrocuted at Las Vegas, N. M.; and,

WHEREAS, We deeply sympathize with his widow in her sad affliction; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Local No. 121 humbly submit to the will of the Almighty and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his devoted wife and parents and our worthy brothers; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in fond remembrance of Brother Evans for a period of thirty days, and a copy sent to our journal for publication, and a page of our minute book be set aside for a set of these resolutions.

Yours truly,

C. SCHULDT,

F. L. PARKER,

E. J. PARKER,

Committee.

Denver, Colo., June 4, 1906.

Local No. 151.

Brothers:

It again becomes my duty to let you know how the conditions are in this locality, as far as the outside men are concerned, we are contented, considering the conditions that confront, I don't think we can complain, realizing the fact that we

lost all our previous records in the past disaster, we are again on the incline and in the course of three months, L. U. 151 will be on the same footing as she was prior to the calamity. It may be plausible for me to go further and say for the Electrical Workers, in all crafts, that the conditions as a whole are normal, while there is yet no demand for Electrical Workers in this city. I am at present unable to say what the future will be at present, there is enough work in this jurisdiction to keep the majority of our members employed, but in case there should be a demand for men in the near future, I will gladly issue the call and assure you that you will be treated right and given a hearty welcome, if you come this way. As the outlook is the traveling brother will in all probabilities receive more courtesy from the so-called home-guard or native son of San Francisco, for we have been subjects to hardships in our past disaster, that but few floaters have had the opportunity to experience and further more it has learned a lesson to both Good and Bad, that we will not soon forget, you can imagine yourself being shook out of bed at an early hour. Tossed to and fro across your room, have the plaster cave in on your head and cover you up and all of a sudden it is over, you scramble from beneath your uncomfortable cover and look around your house to find you have nothing left but what is broken and then see the fire break out in the adjoining house and then you have but few moments to spare, you gather up what clothes that are visible, pack them in your trunk and then move—pull your trunk—yes, I should say so, stop an express man, asked him to haul your trunk, yes I will for \$50.00, but few people had \$50.00 in their possession on that fateful morn and it was up to us to pull our trunks. Not alone was the working man on this morn, but the rich and poor alike pulled their trunk, the parks and other places of safety and there lay down on the grass, side by side, drank water from the same tin can, when water was to be had, and I guess they ate mulligan from the same pot and then to have a bakery open up and say you must give us 50 cents a loaf for our bread, but the high price of bread didn't last very long and now we forget the past and look at the present. Just two months since that dreadful disaster befell us and look at our once great city taking strides to resume her position among the other great cities of the nation as fast as the debris can be cleared away a temporary structure is constructed and among the great fire proof building that were gutted of their stocks and fixtures work has already began to replace and remodeled the fixtures. Now brothers I wish you to take particular notice of this it is a (PROTEST) from L. U. 151, since

the disaster we have had a relief committee in this town composed of the President and Secretary-Treasurer of the Pacific Council and the joint ex-boards of L. No's. 151-404-6 and 283, and with the liberality of the locals in the Brotherhood, we have been able to place the destitute and needy on their feet and today I don't think that there is a member in good standing in this locality that is ready in need if there is it is his own fault for not making his wants.

At present I think the relief committee has enough finances on hand to care for the sick and in case they have not by the time their finances are exhausted the locals will be able to care for their own sick.

Very fraternally,

E. S. HURLY,
Press Sec. L. N. 151.

San Francisco, Cal., June 20, 1906.

Local No. 158.

I beg, leave to state since we received a permit to open our charter we have been successful beyond our most sanguine expectations, inasmuch as we have initiated seventeen new members, and at present writing, have applications from remaining workers, with one exception covering this territory of Green Bay and De Pere, our local is represented in both Telephone Co's, Street Railway and Postal Telegraph, expecting the Light Co. to rebuild this summer and additions to telephone lines, we hope to have a busy season this coming summer, it has been a hard up hill fight, but thanks to some of the resident members, they have succeeded in bringing the rest of the boys in line and I assure you when we get properly started, we have material for a first class union, young men of ability as electrical workers, intelligence combined have taken upon themselves the burthen where some of the older men are, nearly ready to lay them down will produce conditions under which our union will prosper. Times have gone by when employers thought that men low in the forehead, with plenty of muscle for the rough work, and an office bred man for general foreman was all that was necessary to successfully build their lines or equip their plants but thanks to our public school system and a more intelligent class coming into our craft, we now have men of ability, who can advance from groundman to exchange manager, and not feel the least uncomfortable regarding his ability as he knows that some of the most competent men at department heads are ones who arose from the ranks, it is with feeling of pride that some of our young members come to the meetings willing to do committee work, or any duties for the local good, at our next meeting we will elect some officers including a press Secretary when I trust you

will be kept posted on the doing of our Local.

Fraternally yours,
J. M.

Green Bay, Wis, May 1, 1906.

Local No. 199.

Mr. Peter W. Collins, G. S.,
Springfield, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother:

At our meeting on Monday evening it was voted that Brother Rowland Alford (our Financial Secretary) and Brother Lewis Stern be suspended indefinitely and their names published in the "ELECTRICAL WORKER" as being men (?) who had gone to work in unfair shops during our trouble.

We are moving along slowly, working and trusting for the best. I confidently hope that we may hear from our request very soon, as I know as well as yourself the power of money in keeping up the spirits of those who stand in need. With kind wishes, I am,

Yours fraternally,

R. A. RIPLEY, R. S.,
Providence, R. I., June 20, 1906.

Local No. 272.

Mr. Peter Collins, G. S.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Enclosed you will find agreement arbitrated and signed by "Grayson County Telephone Company." Please take notice the "Southwestern Telephone and Telegraph Co." have refused to sign or arbitrate, therefore they are on the unfair list.

Please make note in "ELECTRICAL WORKER" for all men to stay away from Sherman, as there is trouble on.

Yours fraternally,

G. W. TAYLOR, F. S.
Sherman, Texas, June 21, 1906.

Local No. 288.

As I was elected Press Secretary, I will get busy. No. 288 is getting along about as good as can be expected, considering the number of members we have with only ten or twelve attending meetings. The majority of the brothers of 288 think more of social affairs than they do of something that means dollars and cents to them.

Union men will go to their meetings for the good of the union, but, since some men carry cards just for their own benefit, it is easy to guess why they don't come to meetings, as they are satisfied with the conditions here and will not come unless they have an ax to grind.

The brothers are all working at present and the outlook is good for several months. With best wishes for all brothers,

G. F. BITNER,
Press Secretary.

Waterloo, Ia., June 29, 1906.

Local No. 251.

THE ELECTRICAL WORKER,
Springfield, Ill.

Well, as I was too late to get my letter in THE WORKER for the month of May and same appeared in the June issue, will try to be in time hereafter. Well, things are working along very nicely for the "fixers" down here in "Old Arkansas." We seem to be winning out. You remember I mentioned the fact in my last letter that we had lost out with the Independent Telephone Co. here. Well, will say that, with the help of Brother W. M. Binham, of Little Rock, who succeeded in landing the foremanship with said company, we proceeded to root out the skates and make it a good card job with a weekly pay day for the boys, and we thank Brother Binham heartily for his assistance. That is what we need everywhere, plenty of men made of the right kind of stuff, and we will win in the end. Will say, furthermore, that we are still continuing to do good with the boys here in the Bluff, as we have been taking in a member now and then and we have three to crucify on our goat next meeting and still more in sight. I tell you, card men are more plentiful in this neck of the woods than they were a year ago. Let the good work go on, boys. You can see plainly we are gradually winning. Let's continue to keep gathering them into the ranks till we sweep the country before us, from the sandy slopes of the Pacific to the rock-bound coasts of Maine. Let our battle-cry be heard the world over, till not a man working at our trade can be found without the "green goods" in his pocket and the labels on his person. Let us labor to accomplish a work that will survive unchanged and beautiful when time shall have withered the garland of youth, when thrones of power and monuments of art shall have crumbled into ashes, when these our mutable and perishing voices are hushed forever, shall redound to our honor and our glory and to the elevating and upbuilding of our grand old order. And again, let us not forget the obligation we owe our brotherhood. There are some in our ranks who are inclined to be a little selfish and backward about helping out our more unfortunate brothers. Remember that they help to make up our brotherhood, and her interests are our interests, her destiny is our destiny, and the day that her gallant ship goes down, our own little boat sinks in the vortex. We must not forget, the lawful objects of human efforts are but means to higher results and nobler ends. So let's not forget them in their hour of need. Their present position may too soon be our position, so let us stand together as one united band of brothers, and success is sure to crown our efforts. For fear I

may say too much on this all-important subject, will close. With best wishes to the entire brotherhood, I am,

Very respectfully and fraternally yours,

E. E. (SLIM) WALKER,
Press Sec. L. U. 251.

Pine Bluff, Ark.

Local Union No. 291.

Just a line from No. 291, of Boise, Idaho, to let the brothers know that we are still on deck and roasting our peanuts as fast as we can; one sack is pretty badly scorched but I think it will come out when they are hulled a little more and that is the Idaho Independent Telephone Co. of Boise, still out. Beware of imitations boys and keep away from them until you know they are all right.

We are taking in a few new members, also a few dollars occasionally to keep the wolf from the door of prosperity. Work is a little slack here at present but picking up a little as the Bell Telephone Company needs more toll lines.

Fraternally,

D. S. KIMZEY.

Boise, Idaho, April 27, 1906.

Local Union No. 314.

Dear Editor and Brother:

As Local No. 314 is at present meeting in new quarters, we wish to inform all incoming brothers our meeting place is corner Magnolia and R. R. Ave., in I. O. G. T. hall. All brothers welcome.

Everything is about the same, no accidents; but one candidate successfully passed the examination and rode the goat to his complete satisfaction, now being a card man from his toes up. Work is not rushing, but all our men are working at the present time. Wishing you all success, I am, fraternally yours,

R. U. MUFFLY.

Bellingham, May 31, 1906.

Local Union No. 351.

Did you say Local 351 is dead? If anybody thinks so they had better come to one of our meetings. Of late we have an attendance from 12 to 20 members out of possibly 25, and there is always something doing. As far as work is concerned we have all we can do. Meriden is going to celebrate its centennial, 100th anniversary of the incorporation, from June 10 to 16, 1906. There will be street parades, Fairs, dances, every day in the week. Wednesday, June 13th is Labor day. There will be a grand labor parade at 10 A. M. through the principle streets to the picnic grounds, a prize for the largest local represented, best appearance and best float. At the grounds will be sports of all kinds. Brother Dittmann being a member of the sporting committee, made arrangements for a pole climbing contest, and card men are only

allowed to enter in any sports.

Local 351 extends an invitation to all members of the I. B. E. W., and hopes to see every local represented, especially the locals close by. Wishing all the brothers success I remain

Yours fraternally,

R. DITTMANN.

Meriden, Conn., April 25.

Local Union No. 361.

As I have not seen a letter from No. 361 for some time, I will try and write a few lines. This town is pretty quiet at present. There has been several wood walkers dropped in here that couldn't land nothing. There is only one Telephone company here, the So. Nev. The electric light is doing some work at Manhattan, but they have plenty of men. Frank Rugles, if you see this please write if any of the boys knows of Harry and Jerry Detrick of Ft. Dodge, Ia.; you will do a favor by communicating at once to Box 147, Tonapah, Nev. Any brother coming this way must have the Green Goods to get the glad hand.

Well brothers, this is my first, so I will cut it short. With best wishes to all brothers,

Fraternally yours,

J. J. APPLEMAN.

Tonopah, Nev., April 1, 1906.

Local Union No. 381.

On March 1, 1906, Local Union No. 381 in accordance with the action of preceding years, submitted to the various fixture houses a proposed agreement for the ensuing year. This proposed agreement was the same in every particular as has been in force for the past eight years with the single exception of the wage scale which was increased from \$4.00 to \$4.50 per day. We have always given these people thirty days to consider and the agreements are always returnable April 1st. It has been their practice in the past to always wait until the last day and have always returned the agreements signed on April 1st. We, therefore expected that this year would not be an exception and that on April 1st the agreements would be returned as usual. But contrary to our expectations, on March 29th our boys were all paid off in full which practically amounted to a lockout. We accepted the gauntlet as thrown down to us and have been out ever since. Of course they have done some work. There were fixtures that we had put together before the trouble and perhaps some few that have been put together by chandelier makers, boys and other incompetents. These they have endeavored to get hung. They have sent out salesmen and in some instances gone out themselves at night and in the early morning hours and stuck up a few fixtures. The manner of getting them up, of course, is not taken into con-

sideration, the only object being to satisfy the tenants who are moving into the places. These little leaks have not injured our cause to any extent for we know that they can not make expenses by such means as this. The opposition is getting desperate, they have tried begging, intimidation and bribery, but they have found themselves up against a stone wall in every direction. While the bosses are squirming and looking for a weak place, we are standing pat and waiting for them to come to our terms. We have been out four weeks tonight and we have not lost a man and if we are out four years, we will not lose a man. The boys are all willing and eager to help the good cause along. Local Union No. 134 has put their shoulder to the wheel and passed a resolution that none of their members will put up any drop cords for temporary lights as this would be a means of prolonging the struggle. In fact, the town is tied up tight, work is at a standstill and the end can be plainly seen as it is not far off. Eight years of peace has probably lulled the bosses into the belief that we have become comatose but we will give them a worse whipping this time than we did eight years ago. And when it is all over we will have more work overhauling what these incompetents have tried to do than we would have had if we had done the work ourselves in the first place.

Yours fraternally,

CHAS. M. HALL.

Chicago, Ill., April 28.

LOCAL UNION NO. 389.

Being newly elected Press Secretary of Local No. 389. This is my first attempt in writing. Here it goes. I would like to have you publish a few lines in the next months worker, to let the Brothers know that 389 is living, and are just as good at heart as ever. Would let the Brothers know, that there is quite a lot of work going on here now, and it looks favorable for the summer. The Bell have a few men working for them that don't carry a card, but we are in hope to land them soon. We are taking in candidates every now and then. We hold our meetings the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in the month, and if any Brother comes this way, we are glad to see him and give him the glad hand. As news is scarce at the present writing. I will ring off, with best regards to all the Brothers.

I am, your fraternally

H. C. WHITE,

Press Sec.

Glens Falls, N. Y., June 25.

LOCAL NO. 398.

Mr. P. W. Collins,

Editor of THE ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Local No. 398 has not had much to say in THE WORKER for some time. Conditions

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here are good; plenty of inside and outside work keeps the boys all busy. A new scale was drawn up this year. We did not get the earth, but some of the boys got a little better than last year. Scale was signed by electric light company without any protest. I will say that Local 398 is in no danger of losing her charter on account of the withdrawal of members or members dropping out because the union has done them no good. Usually this same class of men have had many benefits from the union. No union man is going to learn much, or be much of a union man, who habitually stays away from the meetings or has to be coaxed there. A good union man has, or no doubt will at some time hold, an office in the order; and that certainly is something to him to know you have attended the meetings as regularly as possible and had the interests of the union at heart. Again, it is something to know that the majority of the boys know that you will stick with them at any turn of the wheel. I will say right here that the end of the world is not yet, and you may need a card before that time. The Electrical Workers are not all dead ones yet, and the time is coming when a good card man will be "ace-high."

So let us all do what we can for the cause. If you don't get what you want this year, try it again next year. Sometimes an ill-timed strike will open the doors of the open shop and compel you to sign an "iron-clad" agreement that will put union labor on the bum for years to come.

With success to our Brotherhood—all its members, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

GEO. M. MARVIN.

St. Cloud, Minn., June 29, 1906.

Local Union No. 419.

We desire to call your attention to the conditions that confront us in New York City; also to appeal to you to render us all the proper and honorable assistance you can, remembering that "every little bit helps." It is as true as that "the pennies make the dollars," that every little act you do for us, will in the aggregate lead to final success.

In 1904 we were all members of Local Union No. 3, when a difficulty arose with the Employers Association (in which the fixturers were not in anyway involved) and on August 8, 1904 we were all locked out and the Employers Association proceeded to organize a dual union and have steadfastly refused to receive any overtures from No. 3. The fixturers got together and were granted permission by No. 3 to apply for a charter for a separate Local, which we proceeded to do and on February 15, 1905, the officers of Local Union No. 419 were installed by Grand

President McNulty. But our troubles did not end here, for because of the dual organization (which is absolutely owned by the bosses) the Manufacturing Association have refused to recognize us.

Now brothers, don't you think this has been a long and weary fight? And don't you think we have a just claim on you for all the helps you can give us? We are not issuing traveling cards, which is of course a great hardship to us, but if we are willing to stand it surely you can and we earnestly request you to be on the alert and act on your own initiative whenever the opportunity presents itself. Don't fail to remember that every proper act on your part will be for your own salvation as well as ours, for under present conditions no one knows whose turn will be next; every well informed person knows there is a concerted plan on foot to muzzle unionism everywhere; remember that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." It will be a source of encouragement to us to hear from you on this matter although we are determined to exhaust every proper means to success. We have a big stock of fight in us yet, but how much lighter our burden would be if we had the assurance that our brothers everywhere sympathize with us and would act on the principle that "the injury of one is the concern of all."

Hoping you prosperity and success in all your endeavors, we remain, dear brothers,

Yours fraternally,

W. SMIT.

Local Union No. 438.

Since our last letter the "pole jumpers" of the Southern Bell Telephone Co. in Districts One and Two have been called out and we are happy to state that every man with the goods, in this vicinity, is measuring planks for the city and will continue to do so until the lockout is settled. There are only three non-descripts working and as they have been promised to be made foreman by "Mr. Chief Inspector," we are unable to get them out, but as this is a hot union center we are making it decidedly warm for them.

In reply to Bro. Munger of No. 389, will say that we have decided that by taking in apprentices and giving them a thorough education in "union principles" as well as "electrical principles," that we are going to be able to build up a solid foundation for the future for we must look to the future as well as the present.

No. 438 elected two delegates to the central union here at the last meeting and we hope with their aid to get in closer touch with all that is going on.

There is very little work here at this time, but we expect a change for the better soon. If any brother happens

along this way drop in and we will give you the glad hand, that is if you have the goods, if not keep away, for you will find this a rocky road to travel. I will stop now with best wishes for every I. B. E. W. in this glorious land, and last but not least for the ELECTRICAL WORKER, long may it flourish.

Yours fraternally,

W. E. BARR.

Salisbury, N. C., April 27.

Mr. Editor:

Hello! This is L. U. 457, of Altoona, Pa., six months old and working hard to bring in all the "would be's," "has been's," "would like to be," "but afraid;" but look out, we intend to round them up and increase our membership about fifty per cent in the next few weeks. We do not want another brother local to get frightened and think we are going to "butt in," and take all the space in the journal, we're not, but we do want to be remembered occasionally, just to show that we are still hustling for the Brotherhood.

Any brother stopping at Altoona, will find us any Tuesday evening, at 1117-11, Ave., 3rd floor and the glad hand will be ready for him. Fraternally yours,

CHAS. T. WOODBURN,

Rec. & Pres. Sec.

Local Union No. 458.

It has become my duty to write a few lines for our Official Journal.

No. 458 is enjoying a steady growth and prospects for the future are good. With the exception of two or three "hikers" every one following the trade to any extent have come into the fold.

We are all keeping busy and, I think, there will soon be enough "doing" to accommodate a few more good card men. Bring your "Green Goods."

I have often noticed a great resemblance between humankind and the mule, i. e., they can often be easily enticed but driven with difficulty and they "kick" at the least provocation. The point I wish to make here is this: Don't undertake to drive a man into your Local. Don't make useless threats which only tend to lessen his respect for our organization. But rather try to lead the non-union man to the light. Show him where he is wrong. Exert every peaceable means to make a brotherhood man of him. Place him upon his honor to come into the fold and help us rather than to remain a stumbling block to us, while he reaps the benefit of our labor. In other words ask him to quit being a leech and to become a man.

If, after you have done all of this your efforts are not crowned with success; I doubt, brothers, if the material is worth your time and trouble—he must either be a lunatic or a fool and should be given in charge of the authorities.

Give your man time to consider your proposition. The man who hesitates is often the best Union man when he does join. The very fact that he does not consent to join offhand shows that he is a man of convictions and does nothing of moment until he has given it due thought and consideration. This, brothers, is the kind of material we want. We don't want men who do things on the impulse of the moment, which they will regret afterward.

Some men have apparently gained the erroneous idea that to become a Union man they must take a binding oath to become thugs and cut-throats in the event of a strike. Tell them, brothers, that they will not be called upon to do anything not becoming a man of honor.

Brothers, remember your obligation, your dues and the Union label. Attend every meeting or make good your absence by a sufficient excuse. This is as essential to our welfare as a voice of the people is to the nation's welfare.

Don't let your brother do it all and then kick because he didn't do it your way.

Wishing unlimited success to each and every Local, I am,

Fraternally yours,

H. V. REYNOLDS, Press Secy.

Aberdeen, Wash., May 22, 1906.

McGinnis and the Union Label

By Wm. F. Kirke.

Mr. Joseph A. McGinnis was for unions all the way.

He favored larger wages and a somewhat shorter day.

A walk-out always pleased him though he didn't have a cent;

But when the delegate said strike, McGinnis always went.

He did the shopping for his wife because he liked to know

That nought save union articles were purchased with his dough.

Has it got the union label? McGinnis used to say.

Has it got the union label? Show it to me if you're able;

If it hasn't got the label, take the bloomin' thing away.

McGinnis had no children though he hoped to have some day,

And his wife who "seen her duty" was opinioned the same way;

So when the stork arrived one day and brought a bouncing boy,

McGinnis was elated—he was overcome with joy.

He looked the baby over—his face wreathed in a grin,

When all at once a thought occurred which filled him with chagrin—

Has it got the union label? McGinnis used to say.

Has it got the union label? Show it to me if you're able;

If it hasn't got the label, take the bloomin' thing away.

Now Joseph A. McGinnis was a man of good repute;

He went to church on Sunday in his union-tailored suit;

Like many other union men, he led a blameless life;

And when he died, the neighbors said, "The blow will kill his wife."

He reached the pearly gates on time, as upright spirits do;
"Welcome!" was Peter's greeting, and "I have a harp for you."

Has it got the union label?" McGinnis used to say.

Has it got the union label? Show it to me if you're able;

If it hasn't got the label, take the bloomin' thing away.

—Exchange.

Local Union No. 479.

As Local 49 of Denver, Colo., has had no voice in the worker, I wish to inform the brothers that we are coming to the front with a full head of steam on. With our hustling business agent, Bro. Cleary, in the field, we are taking in new members right along; there are between eighty and ninety members enrolled on our books with more to come in next Friday night.

Everyone here is working, there have been several boys drifted in lately, some went to work, while others left for other fields their trade to ply. And you know they all had the little green card which looks good to us. We done the best we could for the boys, and any brother coming this way with the goods will always find the latch string out, so don't be afraid to pull the bell. Bros. Fred Marshall, Stahl, Otto Holman, Bert Berkley, P. Coxs, L. C. Osborn, A. C. Clark, John Hart, Geo. McGuire, O. Hagerty, Bert Woodruff, Wm. L. Stookey, M. A. Hogan,

Red Davis and Scotty and several other brothers I had the pleasure of shaking hands with and renewing old acquaintances passed through Denver lately. Some of them went to work while others blew out. But I want to say they all were a jolly good bunch of fellows. Now to inform the brothers about work—while there is not a great demand for men here, there is always a chance for a man to get on with the phone or light or city. Just now there is a great demand for good men on account of the recent snow storm which came to visit us last Friday night. It broke down a good many wires for the city and phone, and the boys are busy fixing them up now.

We meet every Friday night, Room 324 Charles Bldg., corner Curtis and 15th streets, all visiting brothers welcome. Drop in, give us a call, we will insure you a royal welcome in Denver, good old Denver; the city of lights, boost and kick for Denver, where we are working for the right and right is might. (Nuff said.) As there are a great many big buildings going up. Prospects look favorably for the inside men. As it is getting late and I am getting tired scribbling I will ring off wishing the brothers in other cities a prosperous summer and good luck to all and best wishes to the I. B. E. W. I am

Fraternally yours,

COLLIN C. BEATTIE,

Denver, Colo., May 1.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES.

Charter Fee is \$1.00 for each member.

Seal	\$3 50
Rolled-Gold Charms	1 00
Solid Gold Emblematic Buttons, ea	1 00
Heavy Rolled-Gold Emblematic But-	
tons, each	50
Constitutions, per 100.....	5 00
Membership Cards, per 100	1 00
Traveling Cards, per dozen	50
Withdrawal Cards, per dozen	50
Application Blanks, per 100	50
Extra Rituals, each	25
Blank Bonds, each	10
Working Cards, per 100	50
Official Letter Paper, per 100	50
Official Envelopes, per 100	50
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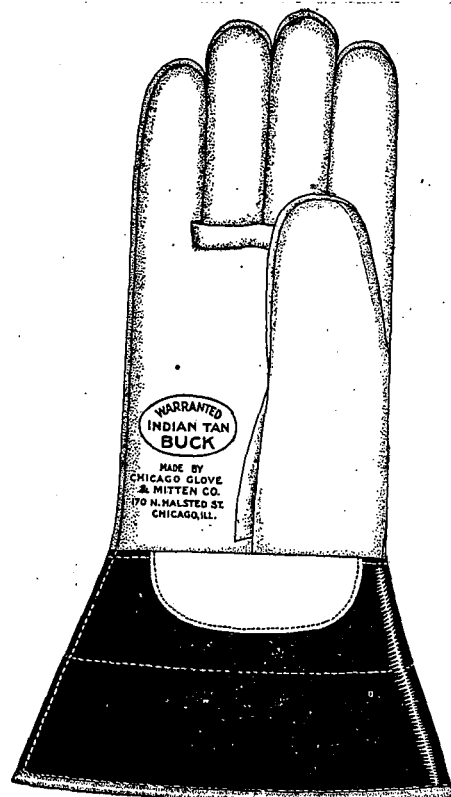
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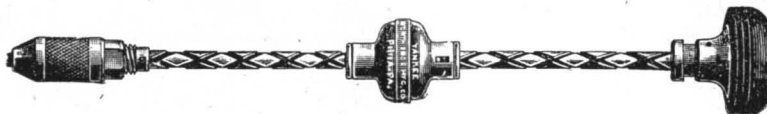
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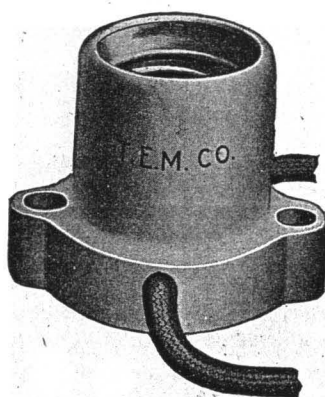
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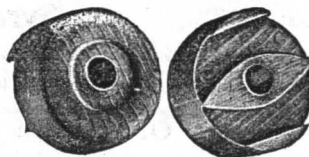
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Hart Mfg. Co. Hartford, Conn.

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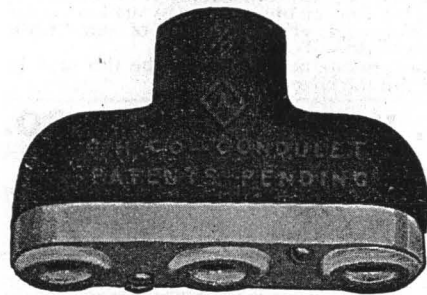
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 Every Pair Guaranteed.

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Type "A" Condulet for Rigid Conduit.

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Take the place of outlet boxes and occupy less than one-quarter the space. No lock-nuts and bushings or porcelain bushings required. Simple and easy to install. Cut the wireman's labors in half.

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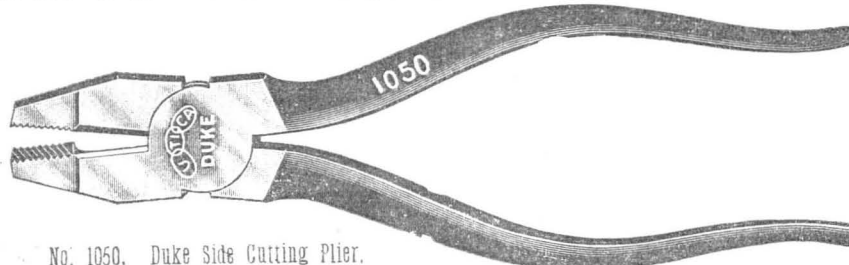
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No. 1950. Cannon Ball Throat Side Cutting Plier.



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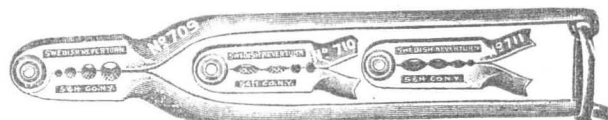
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 UTICA TOOLS LEAD IN QUALITY, DESIGN AND FINISH. ASK FOR THEM.

ONLY THE GENUINE BEAR THIS MARK  Always Look For It. Take No Substitute

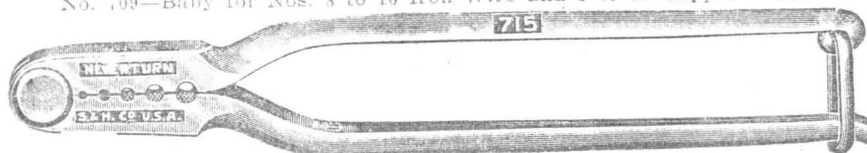
IF YOUR DEALER DOES NOT HAVE THEM WRITE US
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UTICA DROP FORGE & TOOL CO., 75 GENESEE ST., UTICA, N. Y.
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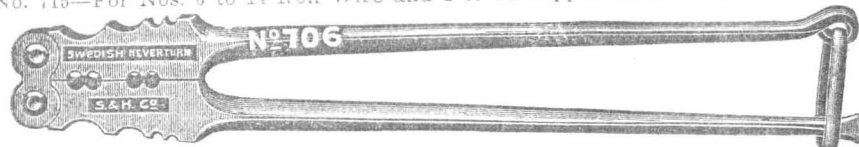
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Electricians' and Linemen's
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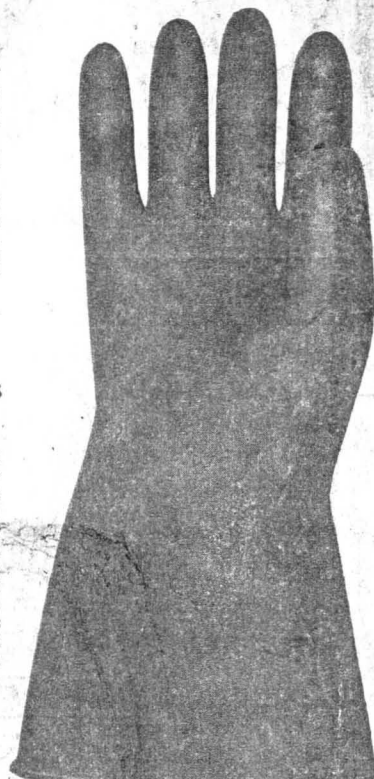
can be quickly put on and taken off. They are better fitting than any others and easier to work with. No. 1 style—same thickness rubber throughout for general work. No. 2 style—same thickness as No. 1 but with a re-enforcement of extra thickness of rubber on palms and inside of fingers and thumbs—for every rough work. Write us for information and prices.

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Re-enforced Glove No. 2.



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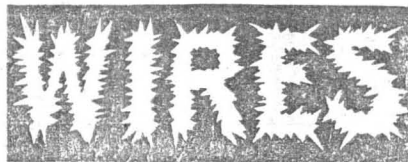
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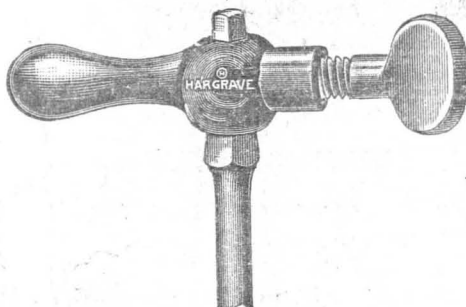
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